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1944

# Agricultural Outlook Charts



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 1943



## 1944 OUTLOOK CHARTS

The charts in this book have been selected as those most likely to be of use to Extension workers in presenting the basic facts for the major crop and livestock industries and the food situation. They are intended as a supplement to the mimeographed reports on the farm Outlook for 1944. In making the selection, the commodity specialists of the Bureau considered only those charts having an especial bearing upon the present economic situation.

The charts included have been brought to date, as far as data were available, October 1. Data for later months will be published in the various Situation reports as they become available.

There are many other charts relating to the Outlook, or its economic background, but lack of facilities as well as the pressure of war work prevent their being included in this chart book. Copies of this chart book are available to Outlook workers upon request.

WALL CHARTS - Wall charts, 30 x 40 inches in size, will be made by the Bureau on receipt of order for 25 cents each on blueprint paper, and for 40 cents each on blackline paper. Single bromide enlargements of charts and maps not included in this Outlook chart book will be made for \$1.00 each.

### TO ORDER WALL CHARTS

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- (4) Send orders and remittances to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington 25, D. C.

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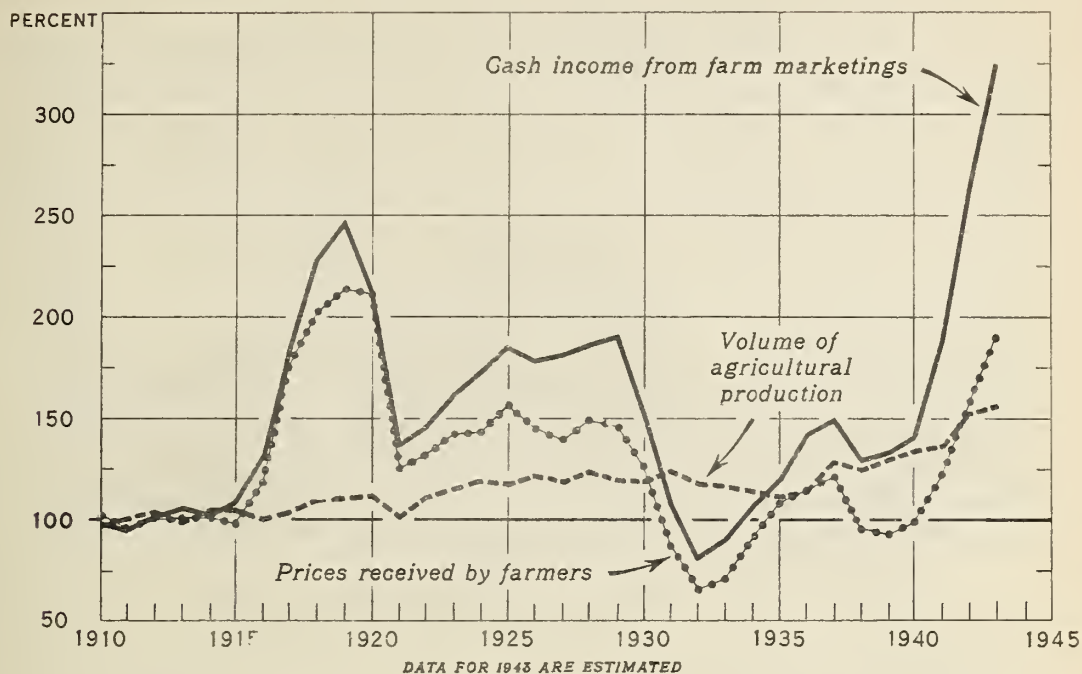


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# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICES, AND INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39408

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The volume of agricultural production for sale and home consumption has increased every year since 1938, and prices received by farmers have advanced every year since 1939. The result has been an increase in cash income from farm marketings even greater than occurred during World War I, although prices received by farmers are still lower than in 1918-20.

Agricultural production, prices, and income, United States, 1910-43  
Index numbers 1910-14 = 100

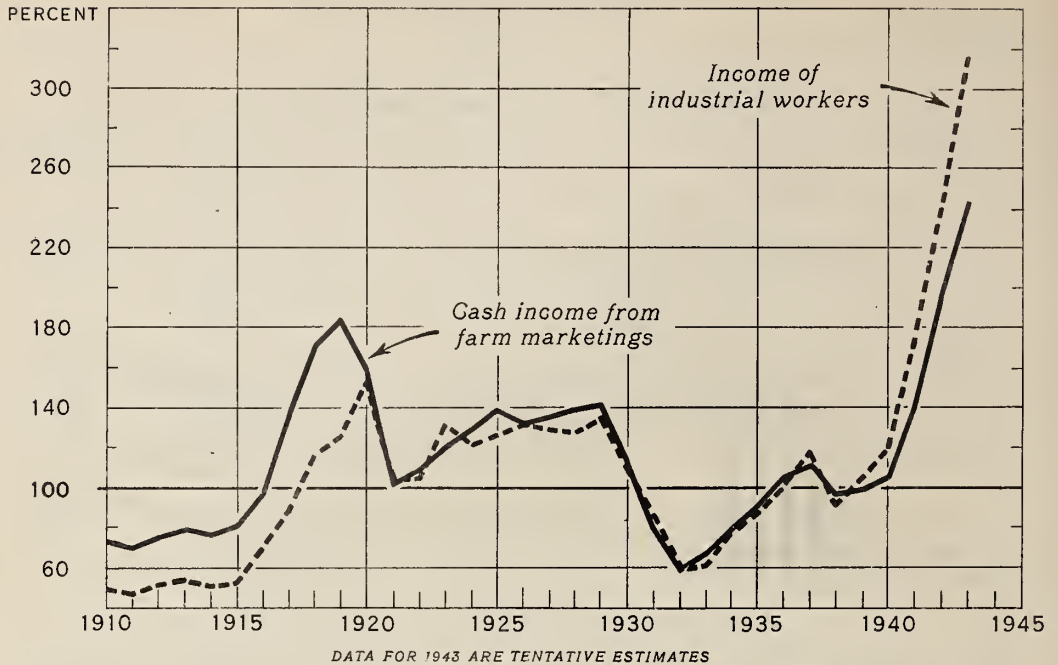
(Data for neg. 39408)

Year	Volume of agricultural production	Cash income from marketings	Prices received by farmers	Year	Volume of agricultural production	Cash income from marketings	Prices received by farmers
1910	96	98	102	1928	123	186	149
1911	100	94	95	1929	119	190	146
1912	103	101	100	1930	118	152	126
1913	98	105	101	1931	123	107	87
1914	104	102	101	1932	117	80	65
1915	104	108	98	1933	116	89	70
1916	100	130	118	1934	113	106	90
1917	103	181	175	1935	111	119	108
1918	109	227	202	1936	113	141	114
1919	110	246	213	1937	128	149	121
1920	111	212	211	1938	124	129	95
1921	101	137	125	1939	129	133	92
1922	110	145	132	1940	133	140	98
1923	114	161	142	1941	136	188	122
1924	118	172	143	1942	151	261	157
1925	117	185	156	1943 <sup>1/</sup>	155	324	190
1926	121	178	145				
1927	118	181	139				

<sup>1/</sup> Tentative estimates.

# CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS, AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42554 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes in the purchasing power of industrial workers greatly influence the demand for, and therefore the prices of, farm products. Since changes in farm prices ordinarily account for most of the changes in income from marketings, there is a noticeable similarity between fluctuations in income of industrial workers and in cash income from farm marketings. That the two series do not always move together is, however, illustrated by the experiences of 1919-21.

Cash income from farm marketings, and income of industrial workers,  
United States, 1910-43; Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

(Data for neg. 42554)

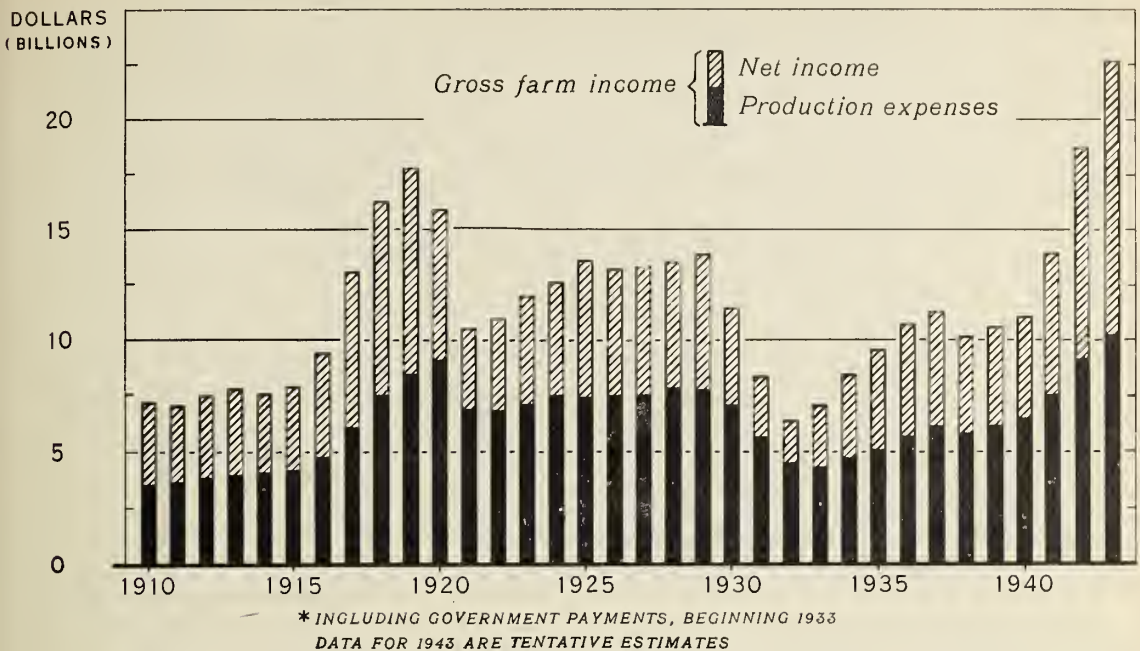
Year	Cash income from marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/	Year	Cash income from marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/
1910	73	48	1928	139	127
1911	70	47	1929	142	134
1912	75	51	1930	113	110
1913	78	53	1931	80	85
1914	76	50	1932	59	59
1915	80	53	1933	67	61
1916	97	69	1934	79	77
1917	135	87	1935	89	87
1918	169	116	1936	105	100
1919	183	125	1937	111	117
1920	158	152	1938	96	91
1921	102	103	1939	99	105
1922	108	105	1940	105	119
1923	120	131	1941	140	169
1924	128	122	1942	194	238
1925	138	126	1943 2/	242	315
1926	132	131			
1927	135	128			

1/ Based largely on Bureau of Labor Statistics and Interstate Commerce Commission data. Includes wages of factory, mining, and Class I railway employees.

2/ Tentative estimates.



# GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43 \*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39404 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production expenses of farm operators have risen sharply since 1939 as a result of higher prices, higher wage rates, and an increase in the quantity of goods and services bought by farmers as they expanded their operations to meet war needs. Gross farm income (cash farm income plus value of home consumption plus value of dwellings) has increased much more than expenses, and net income to farm operators in 1943 is expected to be about one-third larger than the previous record of 9.25 billion dollars set in 1919.

Gross farm income: Net income and production expenses of farm operators,  
United States, 1910-43

(Data for neg. 39404)

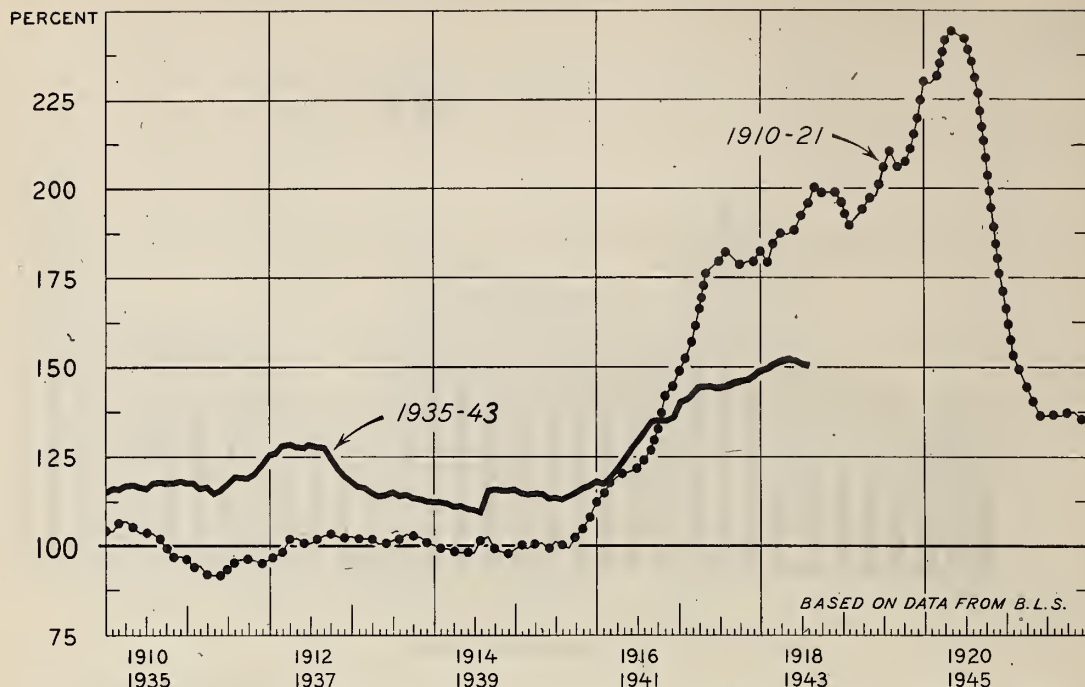
Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Net income of farm operators	Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Net income of farm operators
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1910	7,352	3,599	3,753	1928	13,550	7,855	5,695
1911	7,081	3,846	3,435	1929	13,824	7,780	6,044
1912	7,561	3,890	3,671	1930	11,388	7,069	4,329
1913	7,821	4,035	3,786	1931	8,378	5,634	2,744
1914	7,638	4,120	3,518	1932	6,406	4,574	1,832
1915	7,968	4,223	3,745	1933	7,055	4,385	2,670
1916	9,532	4,845	4,687	1934	8,486	4,743	3,743
1917	13,147	6,136	7,011	1935	9,595	5,126	4,469
1918	16,232	7,558	8,674	1936	10,643	5,602	5,041
1919	17,710	8,461	9,249	1937	11,275	6,155	5,120
1920	15,908	9,130	6,778	1938	10,083	5,801	4,282
1921	10,478	6,875	3,603	1939	10,564	6,134	4,430
1922	10,883	6,326	4,057	1940	11,003	6,430	4,573
1923	11,967	7,125	4,842	1941	13,848	7,524	6,324
1924	12,623	7,495	5,128	1942	18,628	9,148	9,480
1925	13,567	7,464	6,103	1943 2/	22,675	10,200	12,475
1926	13,204	7,505	5,699				
1927	13,251	7,545	5,706				

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, including Government payments.

2/ Tentative estimates.

# WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, UNITED STATES, 1910-21, AND 1935-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)



THE NUMBER OF COMMODITIES USED IN COMPUTING THESE INDEX NUMBERS WAS 550 IN 1913 AND 889 IN 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39520 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From the outbreak of war to the middle of 1918 wholesale prices in the United States practically doubled. The rise in this war from August 1939 to August 1943 was less than 40 percent. The smaller rise in World War II than in World War I is explained mostly by the more effective controls over prices of nonagricultural commodities.

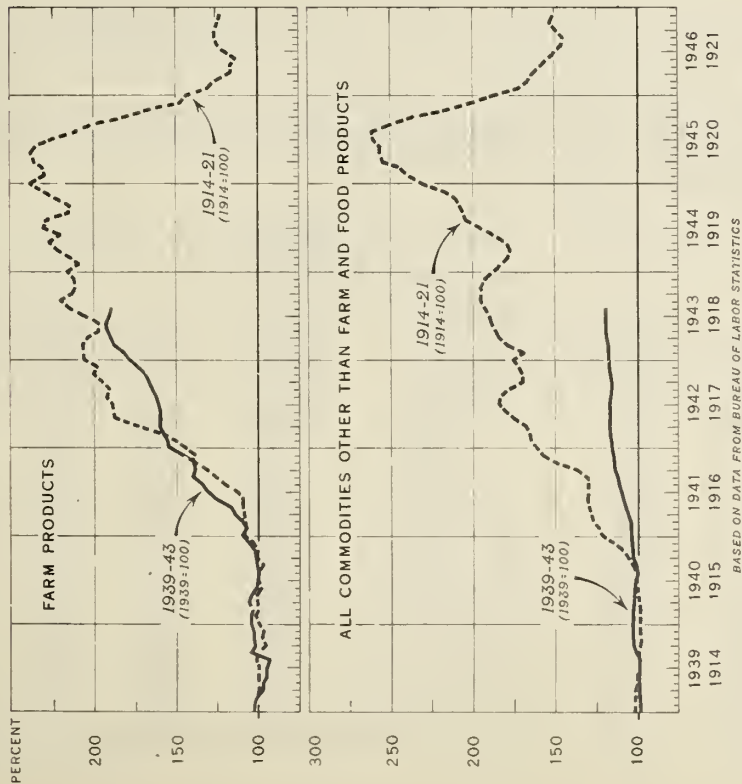
Wholesale prices of all commodities, by months, United States, 1910-21, and 1935-43  
Index numbers 1910-14 = 100

(Data for neg. 39520)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	104.2	104.1	106.4	108.9	105.1	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.0	99.1	98.9	97.2	102.6
1911	96.5	94.0	94.5	92.4	92.0	92.0	93.6	95.6	96.5	96.6	96.2	95.3	94.7
1912	98.4	97.4	98.5	101.8	102.2	100.7	100.6	101.6	102.9	103.4	102.5	102.3	100.9
1913	102.6	101.9	102.0	101.6	100.6	100.7	101.5	101.6	103.1	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.9
1914	100.1	99.7	99.3	98.7	98.4	98.4	96.2	101.6	102.5	99.3	98.5	96.2	99.4
1915	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.3	100.7	99.7	101.2	100.1	99.7	102.5	104.7	106.0	101.5
1916	112.4	114.6	117.4	119.3	120.4	121.0	121.8	124.2	126.9	133.0	142.2	144.6	124.6
1917	149.1	152.6	157.2	186.8	178.2	178.1	179.6	182.2	180.3	178.4	179.3	179.4	171.5
1918	182.5	179.1	184.5	187.3	187.0	188.3	192.7	196.1	200.7	199.0	199.0	199.0	191.7
1919	196.2	189.5	191.7	194.2	197.5	198.0	206.0	210.7	206.0	206.7	210.9	219.7	202.3
1920	230.2	229.3	231.5	241.6	244.1	243.1	242.0	235.6	226.6	210.5	194.7	176.2	225.4
1921	166.4	153.1	149.5	144.4	140.4	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.4	137.4	137.5	135.6	142.5
1935	116.0	116.1	115.9	116.9	117.1	116.5	115.9	117.5	117.8	117.5	117.7	118.1	116.8
1936	117.7	117.7	116.2	116.4	114.7	115.6	117.5	119.1	119.1	119.0	120.3	122.9	118.0
1937	125.4	126.0	128.2	128.5	127.6	127.3	128.3	127.7	127.6	124.7	121.6	119.3	126.0
1938	118.1	116.5	116.4	114.9	114.0	114.3	115.0	114.0	114.3	113.3	113.1	112.4	114.7
1939	112.3	112.3	112.0	111.2	111.2	110.4	110.1	109.5	115.5	115.9	115.6	115.6	112.6
1940	115.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.5	113.1	113.4	113.0	113.9	114.9	116.2	116.8	114.7
1941	118.0	117.7	119.0	121.5	123.9	127.2	129.6	131.8	134.0	134.9	135.0	136.6	127.4
1942	140.1	141.2	142.5	144.3	144.2	143.9	144.1	144.8	145.4	146.0	146.4	147.4	144.2
1943	148.8	149.6	150.9	151.4	152.0	151.5	150.7	150.5					

Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND OF ALL COMMODITIES  
OTHER THAN FARM AND FOOD PRODUCTS, INDEX NUMBERS,  
UNITED STATES, 1914-21 AND 1939-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43280

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From the beginning of the war to the end of 1941, wholesale prices of farm products followed a course very similar to that in 1914-16, but the rise in 1942 and 1943 has been smaller than in the comparable period in World War I. Up to September 1943, wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities, on the other hand, had risen only about 20 percent from their 1939 levels, as compared with an advance of more than 90 percent from 1914 to the middle of 1918. These divergent movements suggest that post-war adjustments in prices may be much greater for farm products than for nonagricultural products.

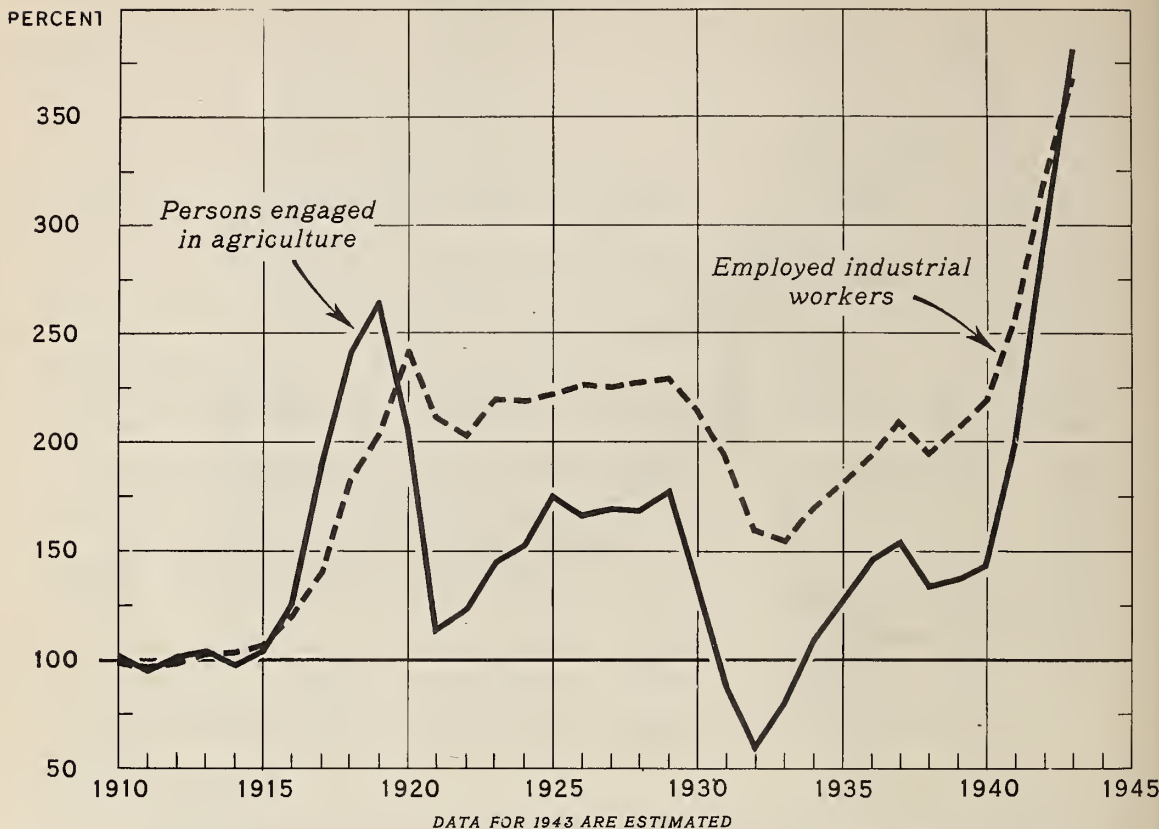
Index numbers of wholesale prices of farm products and of all commodities other than farm and food. United States, 1914-21 and 1939-43

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# AVERAGE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42621

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The average income of persons engaged in agriculture has risen faster since 1940 than the average earnings of industrial workers, thus repeating the experience of 1915-19. From the peaks reached in World War I, the average income of employed industrial workers declined less than 20 percent in 2 years, while the average net income of agricultural workers dropped 55 percent in the same length of time.

Average income per worker in agriculture and industry, United States, 1910-43

(Data for Neg. 42621)

Year	Average net:		Index Nos. (1910-14=100)		Year	Average net:		Index Nos. (1910-14=100)	
	income per person	Wage income per employed	Average net per person	Wage income per employed		income per person	Wage income per employed	Average net per person	Wage income per employed
	engaged in agriculture 1/	engaged in agriculture 2/	engaged in agriculture 1/	engaged in agriculture 2/		engaged in industry 1/	engaged in industry 2/	engaged in industry 1/	engaged in industry 2/
	Dollars	Dollars				Dollars	Dollars		
1910 :	371	573	101.3	98.4	1928 :	616	1,323	168.1	227.1
1911 :	348	562	95.0	96.5	1929 :	649	1,334	177.1	229.0
1912 :	371	575	101.3	98.7	1930 :	489	1,249	133.5	214.4
1913 :	382	600	104.3	103.0	1931 :	322	1,130	87.9	194.0
1914 :	360	603	98.3	103.5	1932 :	218	929	59.5	159.5
1915 :	381	622	104.0	106.8	1933 :	289	900	78.9	154.5
1916 :	465	694	126.9	119.1	1934 :	400	983	109.2	168.7
1917 :	690	818	188.3	140.4	1935 :	468	1,058	127.7	181.6
1918 :	882	1,064	240.7	182.6	1936 :	536	1,130	146.3	194.0
1919 :	969	1,188	264.5	203.9	1937 :	565	1,219	154.2	209.2
1920 :	753	1,411	205.5	242.2	1938 :	490	1,134	133.7	194.6
1921 :	417	1,234	113.8	211.8	1939 :	504	1,205	137.6	206.8
1922 :	453	1,182	123.6	202.9	1940 :	526	1,273	143.6	218.5
1923 :	532	1,274	145.2	218.7	1941 :	726	1,495	198.1	256.6
1924 :	559	1,273	152.6	218.5	1942 :	1,062	1,847	289.8	317.0
1925 :	642	1,293	175.2	221.9	1943 2/ :	1,392	2,138	380.0	367.0
1926 :	609	1,318	166.2	226.2					
1927 :	621	1,311	169.5	225.0					

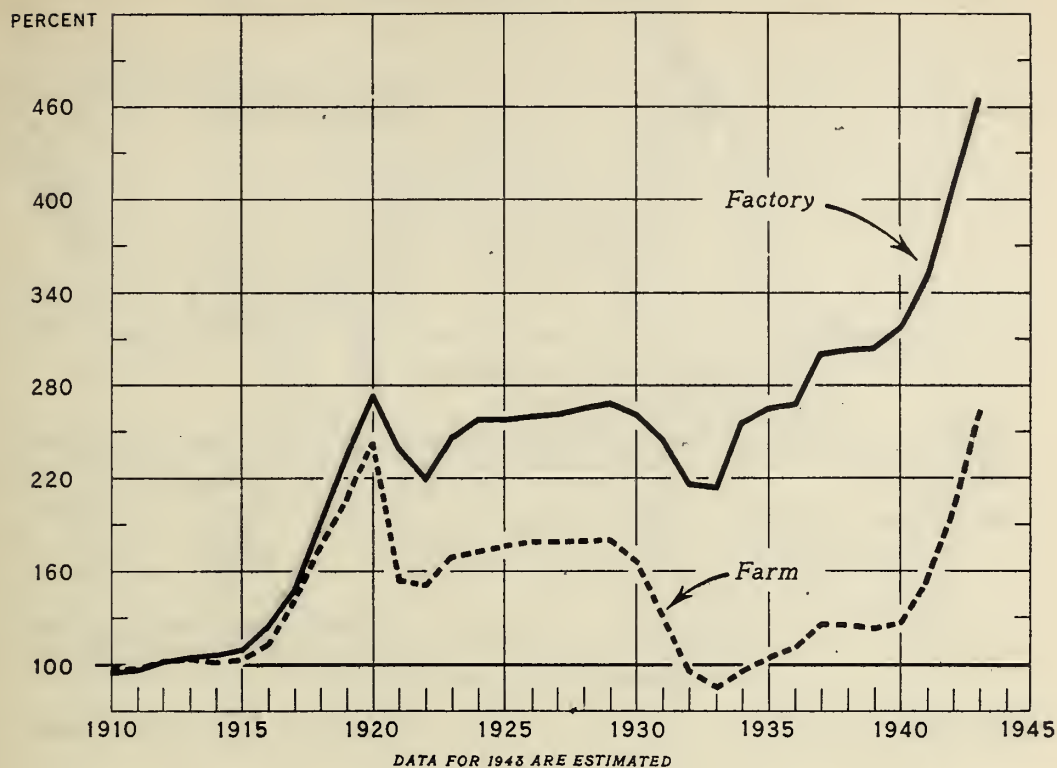
1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.

2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment.

3/ Estimated.

# FARM WAGE RATES AND HOURLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42649 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Hourly earnings of factory workers in 1943 will average about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times as high as in 1910-1914. Increasing factory employment and sharply rising wage rates since 1940 have reduced the supply of labor available to farmers, and farm wage rates have more than doubled since 1940.

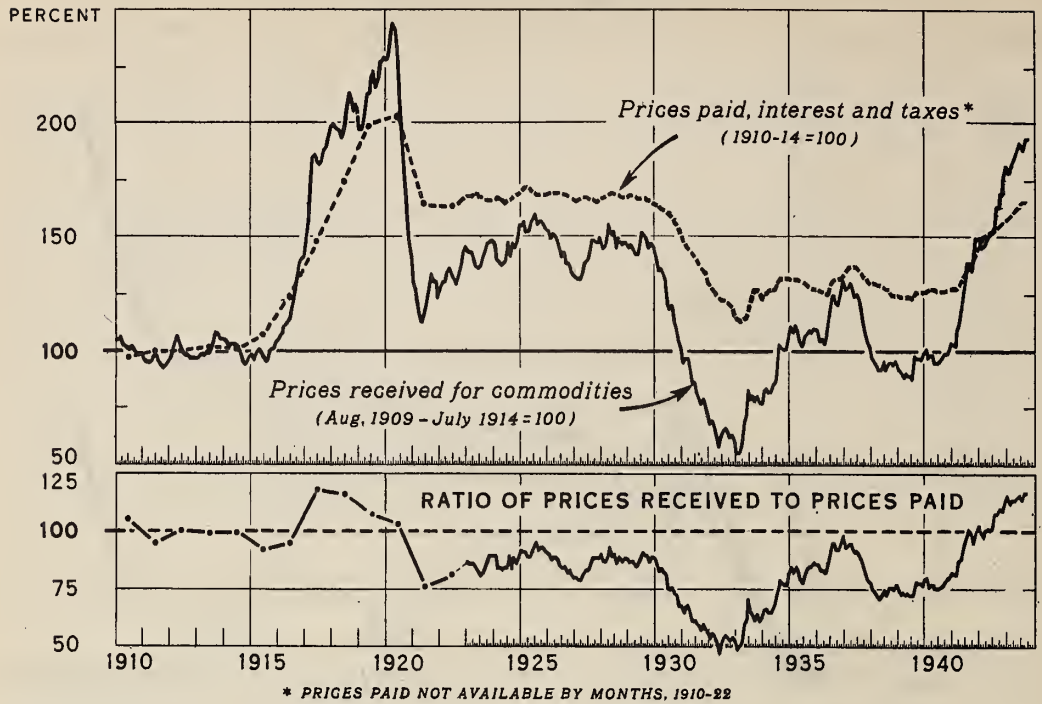
Farm wage rates and hourly earnings of factory workers, United States, 1910-43  
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Farm wage rates	Factory hourly earnings <sup>1/</sup>	Year	Farm wage rates	Factory hourly earnings
1910	97	94	1928	179	265
1911	98	96	1929	180	268
1912	101	100	1930	167	261
1913	103	104	1931	130	244
1914	101	105	1932	96	216
1915	103	108	1933	86	215
1916	113	123	1934	95	256
1917	141	147	1935	103	264
1918	177	193	1936	111	267
1919	207	226	1937	126	300
1920	242	273	1938	125	302
1921	155	239	1939	123	304
1922	151	219	1940	126	318
1923	169	246	1941	154	351
1924	173	258	1942	201	410
1925	176	257	1943 <sup>2/</sup>	263	465
1926	179	259			
1927	179	261			

<sup>1/</sup> Based largely on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

<sup>2/</sup> Tentative estimates.

# PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS. INDEX NUMBERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39935

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Annual, 1910-22													
1910, 96	1911, 100	1912, 100	1913, 102	1914, 102	1915, 107	1916, 125	1917, 148	1918, 175	1919, 196	1920, 202	1921, 165	1922, 164	
Monthly and annual, 1923 to date													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1923	167	167	167	167	168	168	167	167	166	166	166	166	167
1924	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1925	168	169	169	169	169	169	169	168	168	168	167	167	168
1926	166	166	166	166	166	166	167	166	166	166	166	166	166
1927	166	166	167	168	168	168	169	168	168	168	167	167	168
1928	167	168	168	167	167	166	166	167	167	166	166	165	167
1929	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1930	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1931	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1932	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1933	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1934	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1935	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1936	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1937	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1938	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1939	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1940	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1941	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1942	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
1943	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168

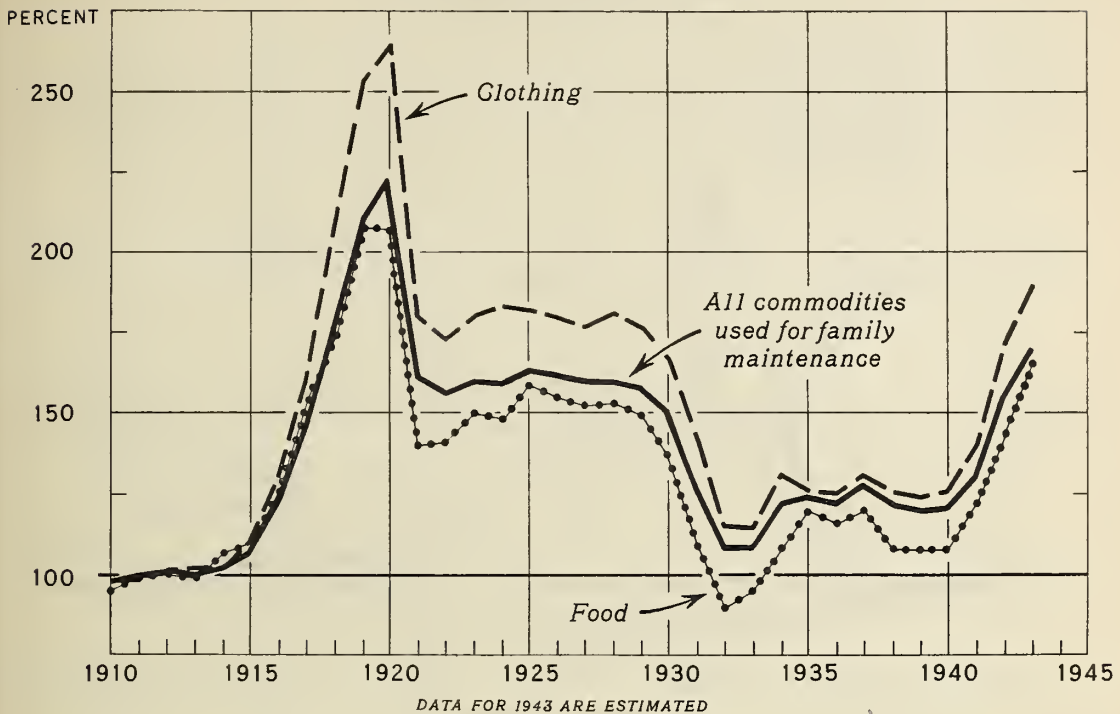
  

Prices received by farmers Index numbers 1910-14 = 100													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1910	106	105	105	106	105	102	101	100	102	101	99	99	102
1911	99	96	99	99	99	96	98	98	99	99	92	94	99
1912	96	98	100	104	107	104	101	99	98	98	97	97	100
1913	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
1914	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
1915	97	98	96	99	101	99	97	95	96	100	101	101	98
1916	104	104	105	111	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
1917	141	148	158	173	187	188	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
1918	198	200	199	197	196	193	197	207	213	209	205	208	208
1919	206	207	207	206	213	213	220	223	219	219	227	227	223
1920	229	228	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229
1921	142	130	127	118	113	113	116	123	128	134	130	130	125
1922	123	128	130	130	134	134	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
1923	146	144	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
1924	146	147	140	139	137	138	139	141	141	141	141	141	141
1925	155	154	156	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
1926	155	152	149	151	150	148	148	141	143	143	143	143	143
1927	153	152	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
1928	149	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
1929	147	145	145	144	144	144	147	152	150	149	149	147	149
1930	145	140	135	136	134	134	131	128	118	113	110	109	108
1931	101	95	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
1932	71	64	69	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
1933	60	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
1934	77	84	85	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
1935	107	111	108	111	108	104	108	106	107	109	108	108	108
1936	109	109	108	109	109	107	115	124	124	121	120	120	121
1937	131	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
1938	102	97	96	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
1939	94	92	91	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
1940	99	101	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
1941	104	103	103	110	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
1942	140	145	146	150	152	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
1943	182	178	182	185	187	190	188	193	193				



# PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 24214 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices paid by farmers for commodities used for family maintenance have risen sharply since 1940, with clothing and food prices rising more than other groups. Prices paid by farmers for clothing and for food in 1942 averaged 39 and 34 percent, respectively, higher than in 1939, compared with an increase of 28 percent during this period in prices for all commodities used for family maintenance. Prices of these items have continued to increase in 1943.

Prices paid by farmers for food, clothing, and family maintenance, United States, 1910-43

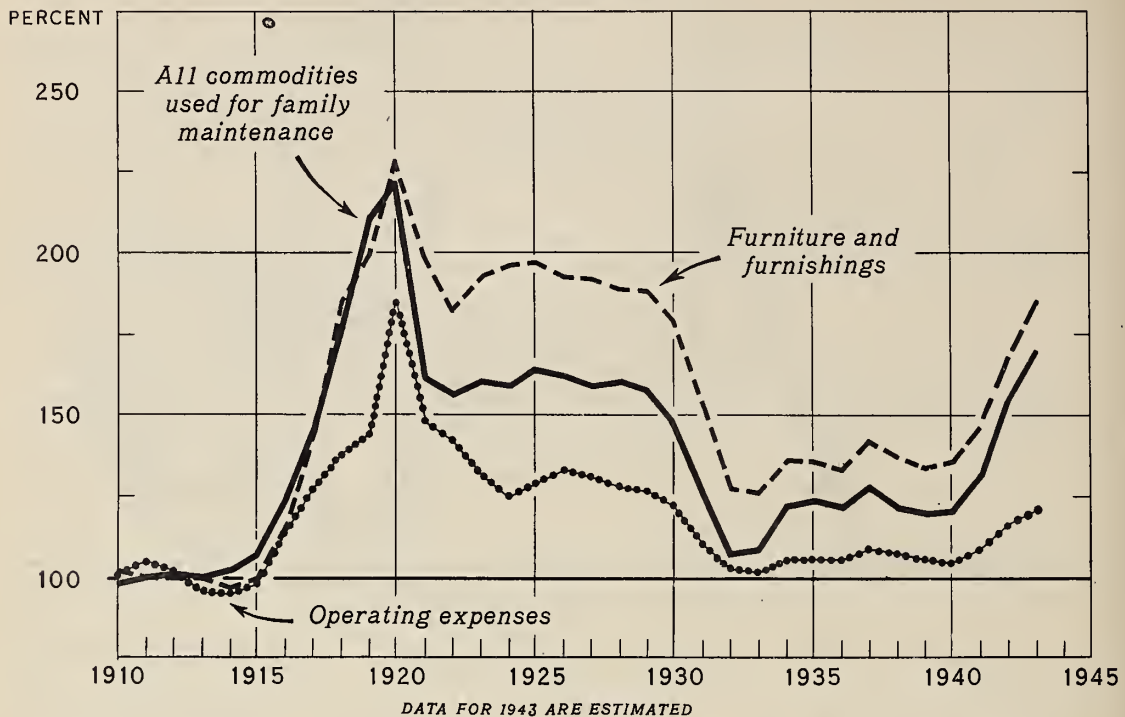
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Food	Clothing	All commodities used for family maintenance	Year	Food	Clothing	All commodities used for family maintenance
1910.....	95	98	98	1927.....	152	177	160
1911.....	99	98	100	1928.....	153	181	160
1912.....	100	101	101	1929.....	149	177	159
1913.....	99	102	100	1930.....	137	167	150
1914.....	107	101	101	1931.....	109	142	128
1915.....	110	110	106	1932.....	90	115	108
1916.....	126	130	124	1933.....	95	114	108
1917.....	154	155	147	1934.....	108	131	122
1918.....	174	207	177	1935.....	120	126	124
1919.....	208	253	210	1936.....	116	125	123
1920.....	207	264	222	1937.....	120	131	128
1921.....	140	180	161	1938.....	108	126	122
1922.....	141	173	156	1939.....	108	124	120
1923.....	150	180	160	1940.....	108	126	121
1924.....	148	183	159	1941.....	122	140	131
1925.....	159	182	163	1942.....	145	172	154
1926.....	155	180	162	1943 1/.....	165	189	170

1/ Preliminary.

# PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34602 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices paid for furniture and furnishings, and for operating expenses rose only 25 and 10 percent, respectively, from 1939 to 1942, compared with an increase of 28 percent for all groups combined, and even greater increases for clothing and food. Prices of operating expense items (largely fuels) were only about 21 percent higher in 1943 than during the base period 1910-14.

Prices paid by farmers for operating expenses, furniture and furnishings, and family maintenance, 1910-43

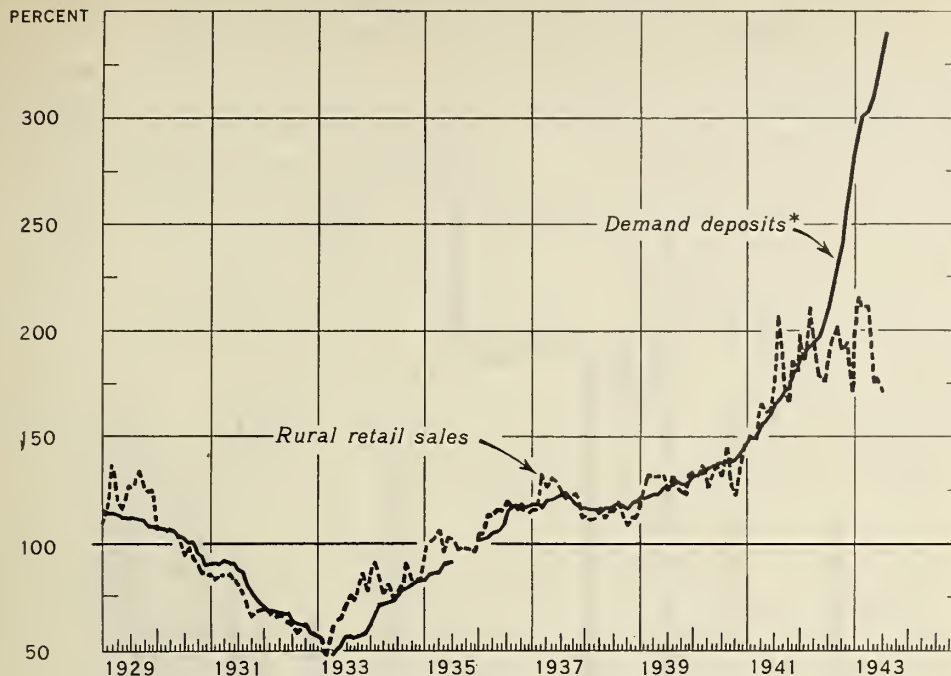
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	: Operating expenses	: Furniture and furnishings	: All commodities used for family maintenance	Year	: Operating expenses	: Furniture and furnishings	: All commodities used for family maintenance
1910....	101	102	98	1927....	131	192	160
1911....	105	100	100	1928....	128	189	160
1912....	102	100	101	1929....	127	188	159
1913....	97	101	100	1930....	122	179	150
1914....	95	97	101	1931....	110	153	128
1915....	98	100	106	1932....	103	128	108
1916....	115	116	124	1933....	102	126	108
1917....	128	144	147	1934....	106	136	132
1918....	138	185	177	1935....	106	136	124
1919....	144	200	210	1936....	106	134	123
1920....	186	229	222	1937....	109	142	128
1921....	148	198	161	1938....	108	137	122
1922....	142	182	156	1939....	106	134	120
1923....	132	192	160	1940....	105	136	121
1924....	125	196	159	1941....	109	146	131
1925....	129	197	163	1942....	117	168	154
1926....	133	193	162	1943 1/2	121	186	170

1/ Preliminary.

### DEMAND DEPOSITS AND RURAL RETAIL SALES, UNITED STATES, 1929-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1929-31=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



\*MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM IN PLACES OF LESS THAN 15,000 POPULATION IN 20 OF THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL STATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 34578

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The level of demand deposits of country banks is influenced by changes in farm income and in the level of prices received by farmers. As demand deposits of country banks reflect the composite inflow and outflow of funds in agricultural communities, this series serves as a rough measure of agricultural purchasing power. Since 1942, demand deposits have increased at a more rapid rate than rural retail sales, in part, as a result of the inability of farmers to purchase needed equipment and supplies.

Demand deposits and rural retail sales; index numbers (1929-31 = 100) adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/	Index of demand deposits of 20 leading agricultural States 1/	Index of rural retail sales 2/
	State 1/	State 2/	State 1/	State 2/	State 1/	State 2/	State 1/	State 2/	State 1/	State 2/
January	115.1	109.9	105.3	107.5	90.1	85.1	70.2	59.3	57.1	56.8
February	114.5	117.8	105.7	108.4	90.5	84.2	69.0	67.2	55.7	56.1
March	114.5	138.8	105.9	107.1	90.9	85.1	69.0	65.6	57.3	47.5
April	114.2	129.0	105.2	107.7	92.6	86.6	69.0	67.2	48.0	61.5
May	113.3	116.5	105.3	105.3	91.7	85.8	68.9	64.5	50.3	64.8
June	113.0	127.4	104.4	101.0	90.2	84.0	67.3	64.3	53.0	65.7
July	113.8	126.0	103.3	94.9	89.5	82.8	64.5	60.7	55.6	71.3
August	113.4	129.0	101.6	95.9	86.3	76.5	63.3	58.5	56.2	75.2
September	112.7	134.4	100.1	93.2	82.2	70.0	62.1	61.8	56.0	73.9
October	110.8	156.6	98.7	90.4	77.4	65.8	61.2	53.2	57.9	79.9
November	108.7	124.7	95.0	87.3	74.8	67.7	59.7	59.8	58.5	85.4
December	107.1	125.1	91.6	86.5	72.8	68.3	58.8	58.7	60.8	77.7
	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
January	63.0	86.7	84.2	95.4	101.6	105.0	119.3	116.4	116.0	113.8
February	67.6	90.3	86.1	101.3	102.1	104.0	119.0	116.0	115.9	111.7
March	70.1	84.3	85.9	103.1	103.2	113.0	118.8	113.7	115.1	117.1
April	71.4	77.1	87.9	105.5	104.8	114.8	120.4	126.6	114.6	117.4
May	73.7	79.7	90.1	107.9	106.6	117.0	120.6	125.1	115.7	115.8
June	74.5	75.0	91.8	103.4	109.	115.7	121.5	129.0	115.9	116.5
July	76.2	79.7	92.3	102.3	115.8	121.0	123.2	125.6	117.0	116.2
August	78.0	83.3	93.7	97.6	117.4	117.6	124.0	121.1	117.6	120.1
September	79.0	84.1	94.9	98.1	117.0	115.7	119.7	123.4	117.3	118.6
October	80.6	83.7	97.3	98.3	116.7	119.4	129.3	123.3	116.8	118.6
November	82.5	84.9	97.3	93.0	118.2	115.9	118.2	112.1	119.1	113.1
December	83.6	83.9	97.3	97.5	119.4	114.5	116.6	112.3	120.0	115.8
	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
January	121.0	120.0	131.6	134.5	148.0	145.7	188.6	179.0	204.9	200.0
February	120.8	123.7	133.3	132.3	149.7	150.8	190.6	180.8	205.6	215.5
March	121.5	131.0	133.6	136.6	150.9	148.9	192.7	211.4	200.6	211.3
April	123.4	130.8	135.0	125.4	155.1	165.1	195.5	191.1	203.2	211.4
May	121.5	131.2	136.5	133.8	157.7	161.8	199.6	179.5	206.5	171.9
June	125.9	131.7	137.7	137.7	160.7	163.2	205.7	176.0	219.9	177.4
July	126.8	124.8	138.1	132.1	165.1	177.7	213.4	188.1	230.8	171.2
August	127.1	131.1	138.5	146.0	168.3	208.7	223.5	191.6	239.5	
September	128.1	125.4	139.5	127.8	172.4	173.9	231.0	202.6		
October	127.5	123.4	139.3	122.0	174.8	166.6	232.5	192.8		
November	129.0	122.7	139.4	119.2	176.9	186.9	256.9	194.9		
December	130.7	132.4	145.3	166.1	184.7	181.6	271.6	170.5		

1/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

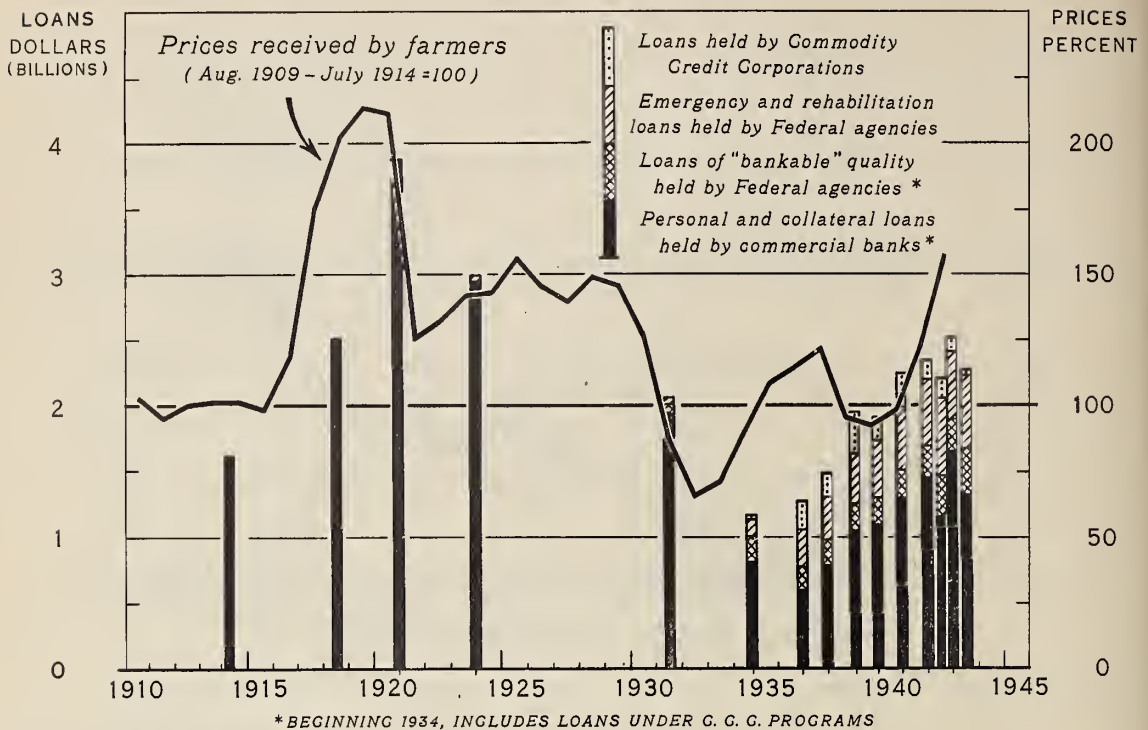
2/ Department of Commerce.

3/ Data unavailable

Bureau of Agriculture : Economics



# NONREAL ESTATE LOANS TO FARMERS HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43049

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

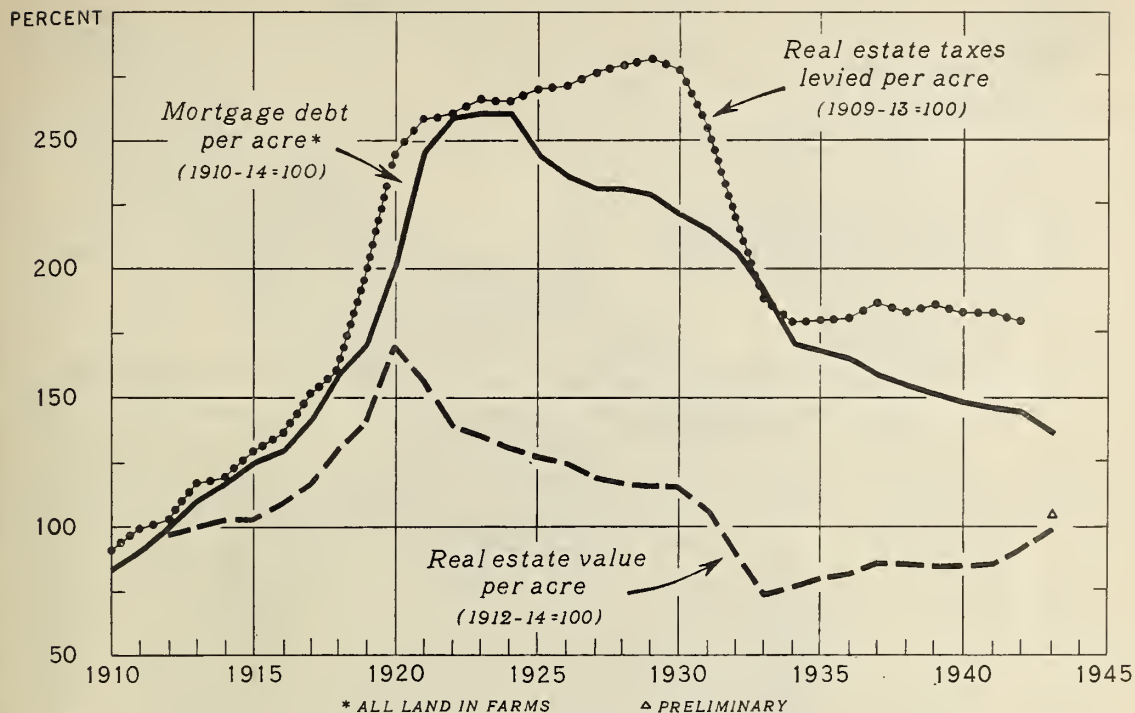
Nonreal estate loans to farmers increased rapidly after 1937 but in 1942 and 1943 the level of such loans, other than loans covered by purchase agreements with the Commodity Credit Corporation, has tended to level off. High cash farm income, unavailability of machinery and equipment and restrictions on building have been factors tending to reduce the demand for new loans.

Nonreal estate loans to farmers held by commercial banks and Federal agencies, and index numbers of prices received by farmers, 1910-43

Year	Index of prices received by farmers (August 1909-July 1914 = 100)	Cumulative			
		Commercial banks	Bankable credit	Emergency and rehabilitation credit	Commodity Credit Corporation loans to individuals
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1910	102				
1911	95				
1912	100				
1913	101				
1914	101				
1915	98				
1916	118				
1917	175				
1918	202				
1919	213				
1920	211				
1921	125				
1922	132				
1923	142				
1924	143				
1925	156				
1926	145				
1927	139				
1928	149				
1929	146				
1930	126				
1931	87				
1932	85				
1933	70				
1934	90				
1935	108				
1936	114				
1937	121				
1938	95				
1939	92				
1940	98				
1941	122				
1942					
1943	157				
		Spring	June 30	December 31	December 31
		1,607,970	2,506,814	3,869,891	2,943,818
		1,607,970	2,506,814	3,873,778	2,982,554
		June 30	December 31	December 31	December 31
		1,936,360	2,015,566	2,077,008	2,077,008
		December 31	December 31	December 31	December 31
		807,613	1,016,697	1,133,535	1,166,126
		December 31	December 31	December 31	December 31
		593,614	765,761	1,062,193	1,270,157
		788,351	981,872	1,316,657	1,489,791
		1,068,667	1,255,965	1,636,783	1,945,674
		1,094,392	1,289,035	1,732,966	1,905,995
		December 31	December 31	December 31	December 31
		1,281,275	1,500,334	1,980,983	2,233,210
		1,449,937	1,695,431	2,198,306	2,330,980
		1,164,452	1,465,196	2,036,532	2,198,204
		1,641,772	1,890,157	2,407,956	2,513,385
		1,316,385	1,674,892	2,218,349	2,263,328

# FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, REAL ESTATE TAXES, AND REAL ESTATE VALUE, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS OF AMOUNTS PER ACRE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43302 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm mortgage debt declined in 1942 at a more rapid rate than in the immediately preceding years, whereas land values rose more rapidly than in 1940 and 1941. Farm real estate tax levies have changed very little since the beginning of the war. From the available data it appears that mortgage debt has declined still further during 1943 and land values have continued to rise. Land values and mortgage debt are now at about the same levels as in 1916, whereas farm real estate tax levies are at a much higher level than in 1916.

Farm mortgage debt, real estate taxes, and real estate value, 1910-43  
Index numbers of amounts per acre

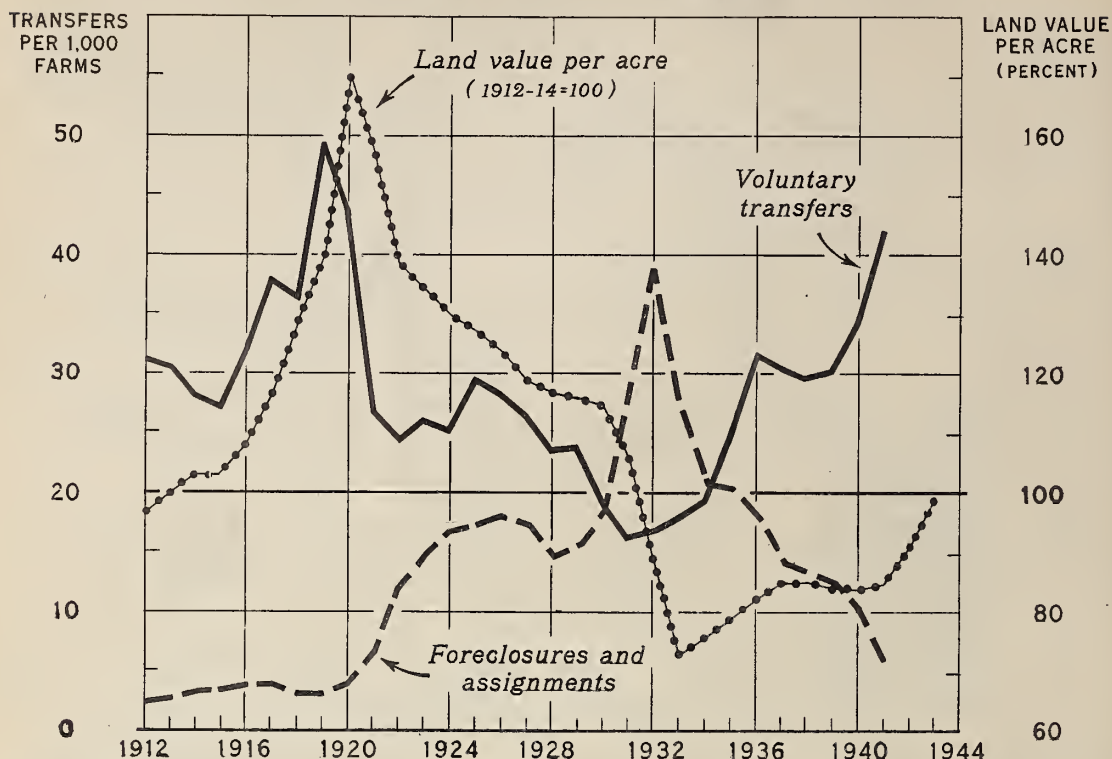
Year	Farm mortgage debt per acre, all land in farms <sup>1/</sup> (1910-14 = 100)	Farm real estate taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100)	Farm real estate value per acre <sup>2/</sup> (1912-14 = 100)	Year	Farm mortgage debt per acre, all land in farms <sup>1/</sup> (1910-14 = 100)	Farm real estate taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100)	Farm real estate value per acre <sup>2/</sup> (1912-14 = 100)
1910	83	91		1927	231	277	119
1911	90	99		1928	231	279	117
1912	100	103	97	1929	228	281	116
1913	110	117	100	1930	222	277	115
1914	117	118	103	1931	215	254	106
1915	124	128	103	1932	207	220	89
1916	129	136	108	1933	191	188	73
1917	142	151	117	1934	172	178	76
1918	158	160	129	1935	168	180	79
1919	171	200	140	1936	165	181	82
1920	201	244	170	1937	159	186	85
1921	245	259	157	1938	155	183	85
1922	258	261	139	1939	152	186	84
1923	261	266	135	1940	148	183	84
1924	261	265	130	1941	146	183	85
1925	244	270	127	1942	144	179	91
1926	236	271	124	1943	136		99

<sup>1/</sup> January 1.

<sup>2/</sup> March 1.

<sup>Δ</sup> Preliminary.

# VOLUME OF FORECLOSURES AND ASSIGNMENTS, VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS, AND VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE, 1912-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42982

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

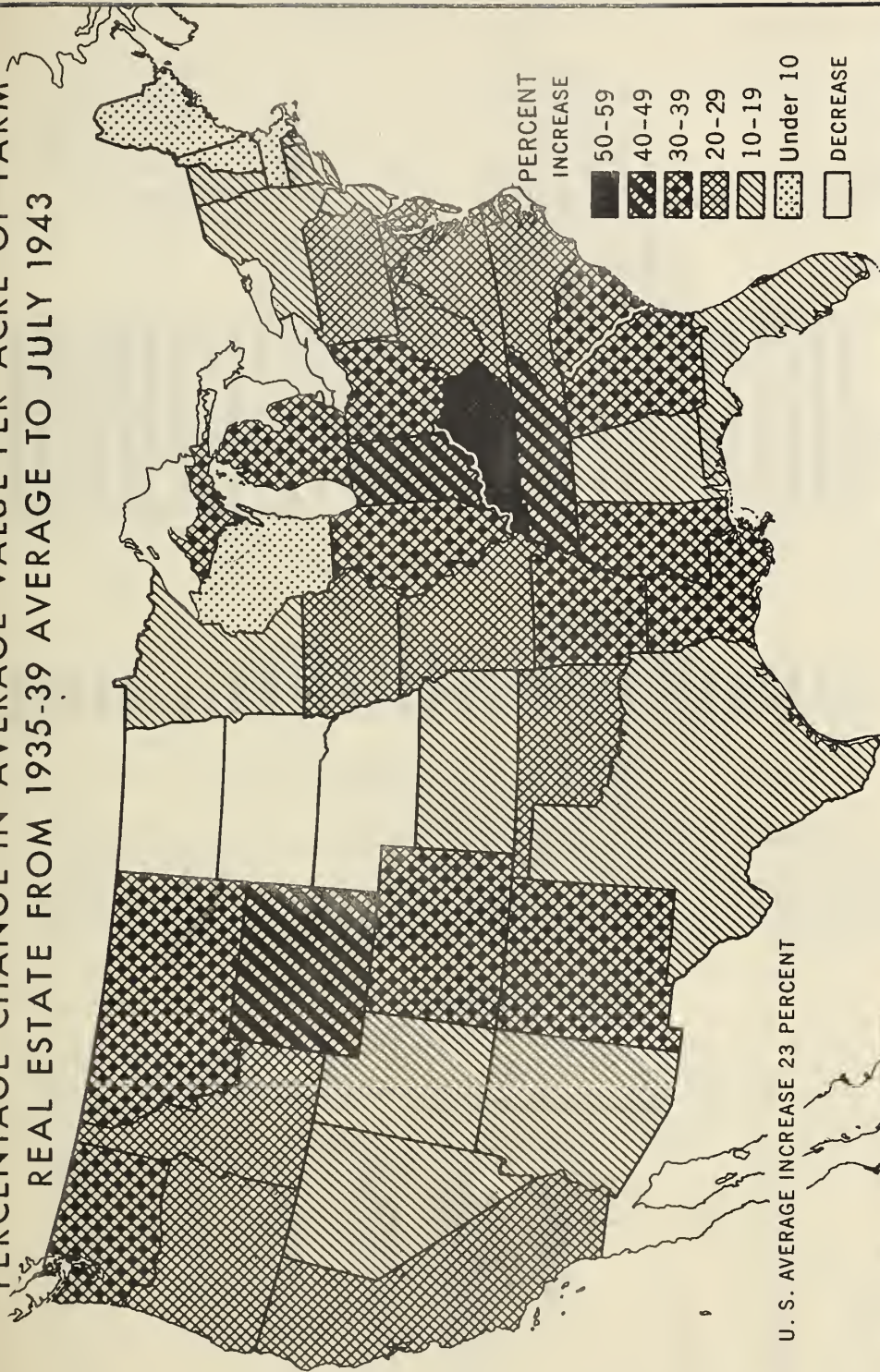
On July 1, 1943, United States average land value per acre was 40 percent above the 1933 low, 23 percent above the 1935-39 average, 2 percent above the 1912-14 average, and 40 percent below the inflationary peak of 1920. Voluntary sales per 1,000 farms reached record high levels during the 1919-20 boom and fell to lowest levels in the depression years 1931-33. The rate of voluntary transfer in 1942 exceeded that of any year since 1919. Foreclosures and assignments hit their peak in 1932 but have now declined to levels comparable to those of the years before 1921.

Volume of foreclosures and assignments, voluntary transfers, and index numbers of value per acre of farm real estate, United States, 1912-43

: Volume of transfers per::				: Volume of transfers per			
: Land value per : 1,000 farms ::				: Land value per : 1,000 farms			
Year :	acre, March 1 :	Foreclosures::	Year :	acre, March 1 :	Foreclosures	and	
: (1912-14 = 100): Voluntary : and ::				: (1912-14 = 100): Voluntary : and			
: assignments ::				: assignments			
: Percent	Number	Number	::	: Percent	Number	Number	
1912 :	97	31.2	2.5	:: 1929 :	116	23.7	15.7
1913 :	100	30.4	2.8	:: 1930 :	115	19.0	18.7
1914 :	103	28.2	3.3	:: 1931 :	106	16.2	28.4
1915 :	103	27.2	3.5	:: 1932 :	89	16.8	38.8
1916 :	108	32.0	3.8	:: 1933 :	73	17.8	28.0
1917 :	117	38.0	3.7	:: 1934 :	76	19.4	21.0
1918 :	129	36.5	3.1	:: 1935 :	79	24.8	20.3
1919 :	140	49.5	3.2	:: 1936 :	82	31.5	18.1
1920 :	170	43.4	4.0	:: 1937 :	85	30.5	14.3
1921 :	157	26.7	6.6	:: 1938 :	85	29.7	13.5
1922 :	139	24.4	11.7	:: 1939 :	84	30.2	12.6
1923 :	135	26.1	14.6	:: 1940 :	84	34.1	10.5
1924 :	130	25.3	16.7	:: 1941 :	85	41.7	6.2
1925 :	127	29.6	17.4	:: 1942 :	91	44.4	4.4
1926 :	124	28.3	18.2	:: 1943 :			
1927 :	119	26.3	17.6	:: Mar.:	99		
1928 :	117	23.5	14.8	:: July:	102		
:			::	:			



# PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE TO JULY 1943



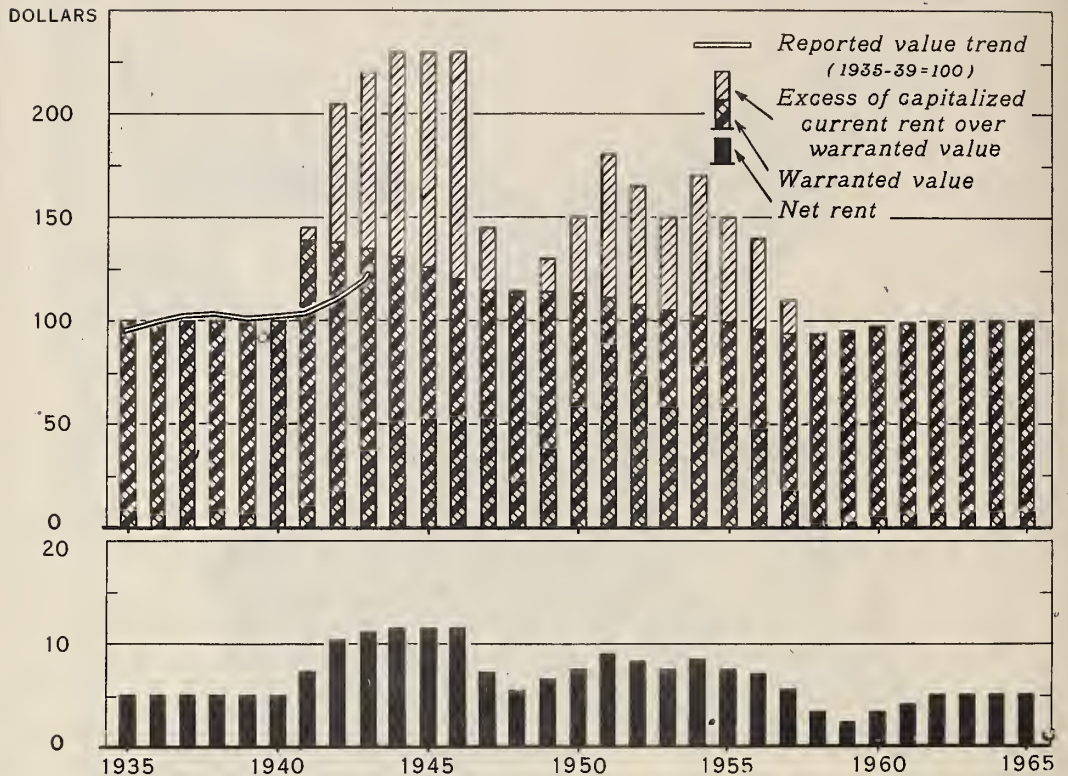
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42970

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The largest percentage increases in farm real estate values, measured from 1935-39 averages, have occurred in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and Wyoming. The upward movement was generally strong in the eastern Corn Belt, the Mississippi Delta, the eastern section of the Mountain States, and in South Carolina and Georgia. Although land value levels in the Dakotas and Nebraska are still somewhat below 1935-39 averages, substantial increases have occurred in these States during the last two years.

# NET RENT AND VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE, UNITED STATES, 1935-65 HYPOTHETICAL PROJECTION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43212-A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The net rent series is projected on the assumption that the time pattern of United States average net rents per acre 1943-62 will be similar to that of 1918-37, except that 2 additional peak rent war years have been inserted into the series, with the 1962 level continuing indefinitely. A further assumption is that during 1935-40 the current net rent level was expected to continue indefinitely, but beginning in 1941 the expected rents are those indicated in the chart. Warranted value for any year is the discounted value of all "expected" future net rents (at a 5 percent rate). At the beginning of 1944 capitalized current rent is \$230, but warranted value is only \$131. In July 1943, corresponding market value was estimated at \$123.

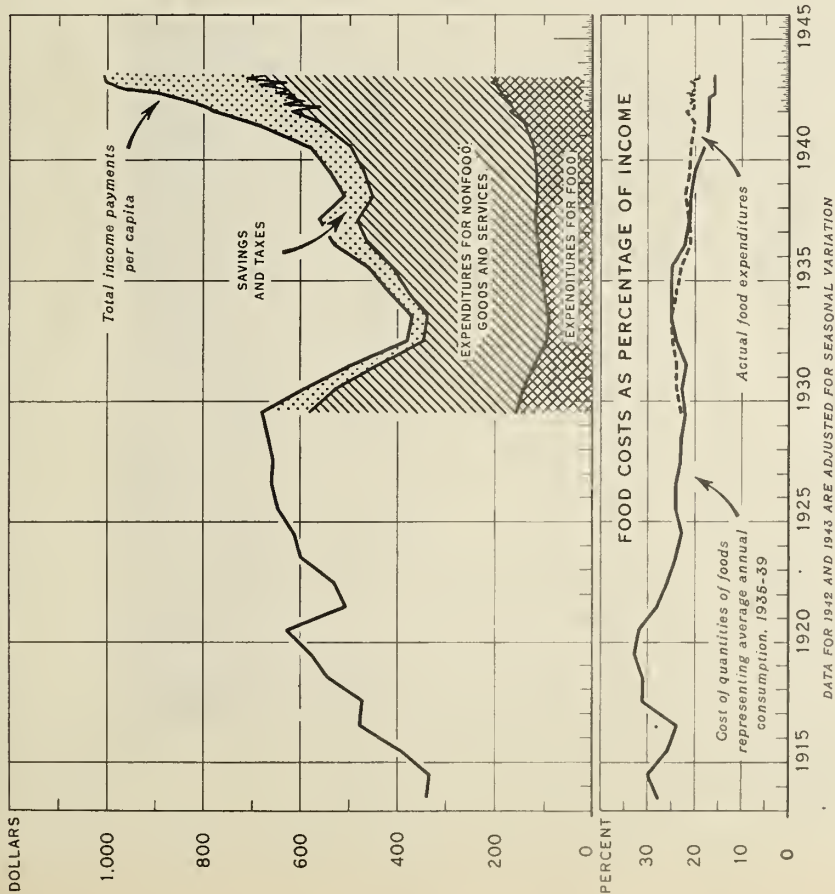
Net rent and value per acre of farm real estate, United States, 1935-65  
Hypothetical projection

Year	Net rent	Warranted value	Excess of capitalized current rent over warranted value	Reported value trend (1935-39 = 100)	Year	Net rent	Warranted value	Excess of capitalized current rent over warranted value	Reported value trend (1935-39 = 100)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1935	5	100		95	1951	9.00	111	69	
1936	5	100		99	1952	8.25	108	57	
1937	5	100		102	1953	7.50	105	45	
1938	5	100		103	1954	8.50	102	68	
1939	5	100		101	1955	7.50	99	51	
1940	5	100		102	1956	7.00	96	44	
1941	7.25	139	6	103	1957	5.50	94	16	
1942	10.25	138	67	110	1958	3.25	94		
1943	11.00	135	85	120 1/2	1959	2.25	95		
1944	11.50	131	99		1960	3.25	97		
1945	11.50	126	104		1961	4.00	99		
1946	11.50	120	110		1962	5.00	100		
1947	7.25	115	30		1963	5.00	100		
1948	5.50	114			1964	5.00	100		
1949	6.50	114	16		1965	5.00	100		
1950	7.50	113	37						

1/ July 1943 - 123.



# PER CAPITA FOOD COSTS, CONSUMER INCOME, AND EXPENDITURES, UNITED STATES, 1913-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 NEG. 43024 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cost to the average U. S. consumer of quantities of foods representing average 1935-39 consumption makes up a record low of 16 percent of his income during 1943 and late 1942, compared to 22 percent for the pre-war years 1935-39 and the record high of 33 percent in 1919. The continuing advance in average income with the roll-back of food prices should reduce the share of income required to purchase these foods. Actual expenditures for foods have increased faster than food prices due in large part to increased purchases at eating places.

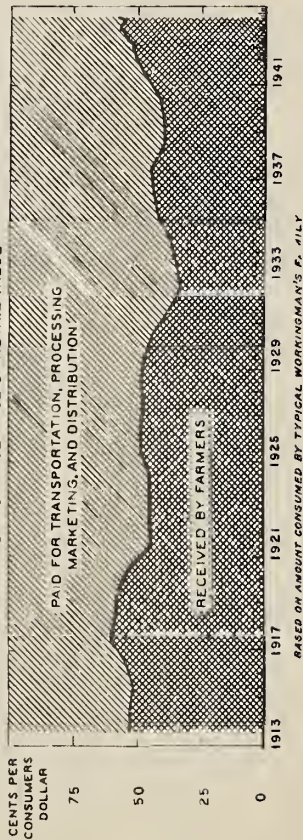
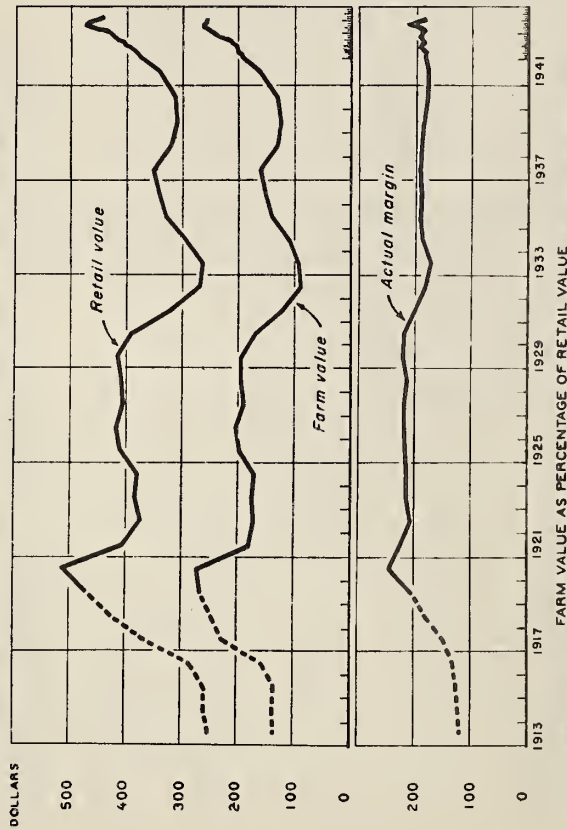
Per capita food costs, consumer income, and expenditures, United States, 1913 - June 1943 1/

Year and month	Total income payments per capita 2/		Expenditures for nonfood goods and services 2/		Expenditures for food 2/		Food costs as percentage of income	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Actual food expenditures	Cost of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption 1935-39 3/
1913	340	26	240	24	100	26	26	26
1914	333	26	233	24	100	26	26	26
1915	333	26	233	24	100	26	26	26
1916	333	26	233	24	100	26	26	26
1917	477	31	377	24	100	31	31	31
1918	471	31	371	24	100	31	31	31
1919	542	33	442	24	100	33	33	33
1920	579	32	479	24	100	32	32	32
1921	826	26	726	24	100	26	26	26
1922	606	26	506	24	100	26	26	26
1923	531	24	431	24	100	24	24	24
1924	599	24	499	24	100	24	24	24
1925	610	24	510	24	100	24	24	24
1926	645	24	545	24	100	24	24	24
1927	689	23	589	23	100	23	23	23
1928	686	23	586	23	100	23	23	23
1929	664	22	564	23	100	22	22	22
1930	679	23	579	23	100	23	23	23
1931	596	23	496	23	100	23	23	23
1932	500	24	400	24	100	24	24	24
1933	380	25	280	25	100	25	25	25
1934	368	25	268	25	100	25	25	25
1935	418	24	318	24	100	24	24	24
1936	377	25	277	25	100	25	25	25
1937	460	22	360	23	100	22	22	22
1938	410	21	310	21	100	21	21	21
1939	531	22	431	22	100	22	22	22
1940	485	21	385	21	100	21	21	21
1941	561	20	461	21	100	20	20	20
1942	509	21	409	21	100	21	21	21
1943	541	21	441	21	100	21	21	21
1944	579	18	479	20	100	18	18	18
1945	692	17	592	20	100	17	17	17
1946	612	21	512	21	100	21	21	21
1947	874	22	774	22	100	22	22	22
1948	850	20	750	20	100	20	20	20
1949	786	20	686	20	100	20	20	20
1950	796	20	696	20	100	20	20	20
1951	817	17	717	17	100	17	17	17
1952	826	17	726	17	100	17	17	17
1953	846	17	746	17	100	17	17	17
1954	861	17	761	17	100	17	17	17
1955	877	17	777	17	100	17	17	17
1956	887	17	787	17	100	17	17	17
1957	909	16	809	16	100	16	16	16
1958	939	16	839	16	100	16	16	16
1959	959	16	859	16	100	16	16	16
1960	973	16	873	16	100	16	16	16
1961	991	16	891	16	100	16	16	16
1962	1009	16	909	16	100	16	16	16
1963	1023	16	923	16	100	16	16	16
1964	1028	16	928	16	100	16	16	16
1965	1041	16	941	16	100	16	16	16

1/ Averages apply to the average civilian consumer including both farm and non-farm population.  
 2/ Income and expenditure data are based upon data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
 3/ The lowest percentage column shows what percentage of income would be required to purchase quantities of food equal to pre-war 1935-39 average consumption.



RETAIL AND FARM VALUE OF 58 FOODS, UNITED STATES, 1913-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIG. 3198 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charges for marketing farm food products have been relatively low in recent years. In August 1943 the farmer's share of the retail food dollar reached 58 cents, a record high since 1919. Retail prices of domestic foods after surpassing the 1919 level in May 1943, dropped during the next 3 months under the OPA price roll-back program. Nearly all of the large increase in retail food prices occurring since 1939 was passed back to farmers in the form of higher payments for food products.

58 foods: Estimated retail value and equivalent farm value of quantities purchased annually by a typical workingman's family, United States, 1913-43

Year	Farm value Dollars	Retail value Dollars	Margin Dollars	Farm value as percentage of retail value Percent
1913	134	252	118	53
1914	137	258	121	53
1915	134	258	124	52
1916	155	285	130	54
1917	223	370	147	60
1918	245	424	179	58
1919	267	470	203	57
1920	272	514	242	53
1921	179	404	225	44
1922	170	374	204	45
1923	173	384	211	45
1924	170	381	211	45
1925	138	410	212	48
1926	202	418	216	48
1927	190	406	216	47
1928	194	407	213	48
1929	195	415	220	47
1930	172	391	220	44
1931	121	322	201	38
1932	85	270	182	33
1933	92	234	172	39
1934	106	295	187	37
1935	136	331	193	42
1936	122	342	190	44
1937	160	353	193	45
1938	130	321	191	40
1939	126	311	185	41
1940	132	314	182	42
1941	164	342	178	48
1942	209	398	189	53
1943 - 1/2				
Jan.	241	430	189	56
Feb.	246	442	186	57
Mar.	257	448	191	57
Apr.	261	462	201	56
May	261	475	214	55
June	260	470	210	55
July	255	451	196	57
Aug.	255	440	185	58

Estimates of annual purchases of foods by a typical workingman's family were obtained from the 1918-19 Cost of Living Survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 58 foods include meat, dairy and poultry products, bakery and cereal products, a number of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, and several miscellaneous items.

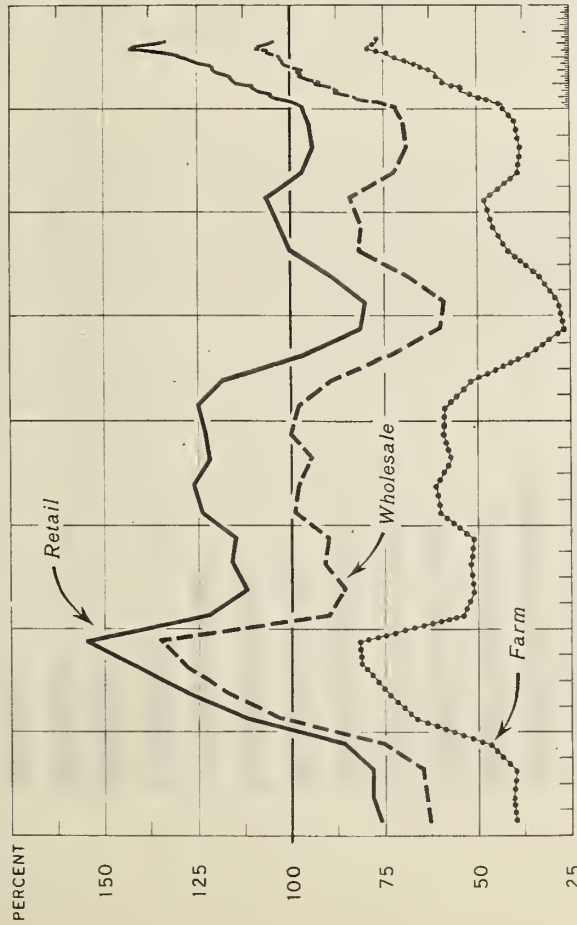
1/ Retail price data are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, farm price data are principally those estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ No allowance is made for processing taxes on wheat, rye, rice, hogs, corn, peanuts, and sugar, which, on the quantities of these products included in annual family purchases, amounted to about \$2 in 1933, \$10 in 1934, and \$11 in 1935.

3/ No allowance is made for subsidy payments to processors of certain foods in 1943.

FOODS: RETAIL, WHOLESALE, AND FARM PRICES,  
UNITED STATES, 1913-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 RETAIL=100)



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 42836 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Trends in prices of farm food products are shown here at three levels of marketing. The wholesale series is adjusted to the level of cost to retailer and divided the entire farm-retail spread into the retailer's margin and the margin for other marketing services. The retailer's margin increased into 1943, but declined from May to August.

Food: Retail, wholesale, and farm prices, United States,  
1913-August 1943

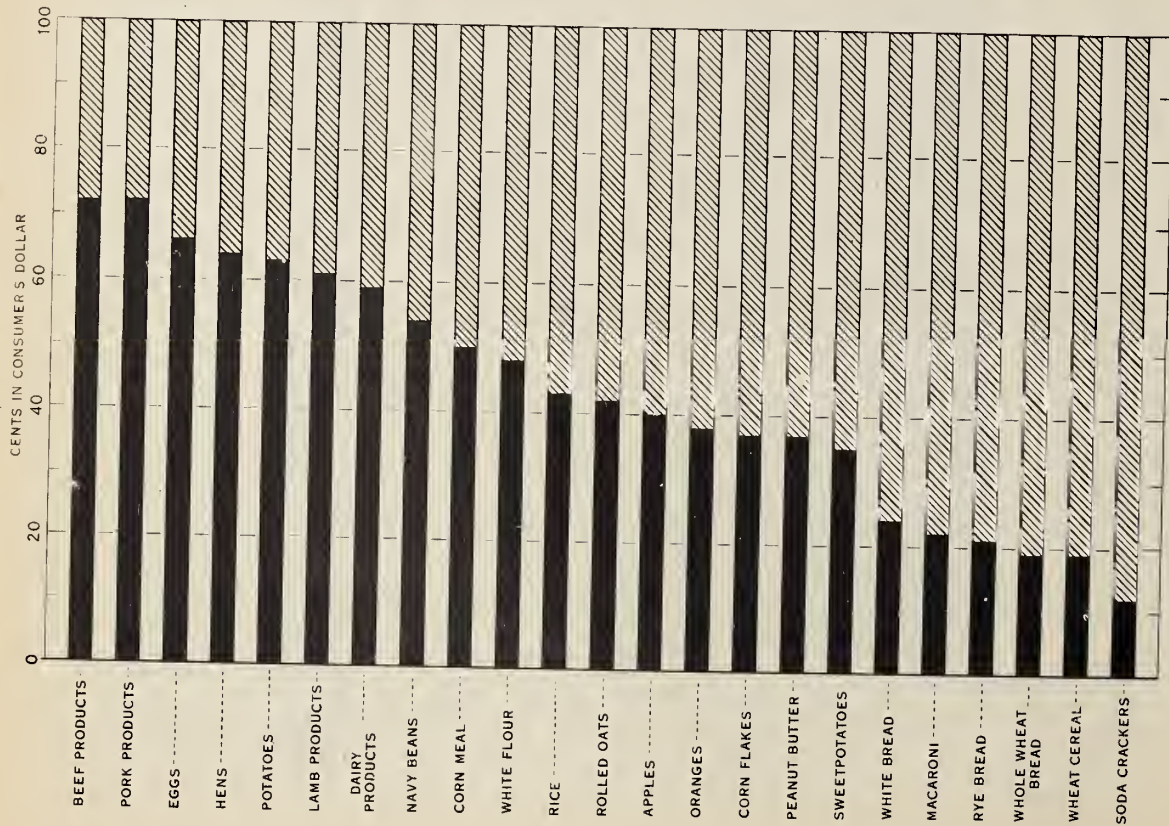
Index numbers (1935-39 Retail = 100)

Year and month	Retail		Wholesale		Farm		Year and month	Retail		Wholesale		Farm	
	Percent	Prices	Percent	Prices	Percent	Prices		Percent	Prices	Percent	Prices	Percent	Prices
1913	76	63	40	1942 -			1942 -						
1914	78	64	41	Jan.		114	Jan.		93		59		59
1915	78	65	40	Feb.		115	Feb.		92		59		59
1916	86	75	47	Mar.		116	Mar.		95		59		59
1917	112	103	67	Apr.		116	Apr.		97		61		61
1918	128	117	74	May		118	May		97		61		61
1919	142	128	81	June		120	June		98		61		61
1920	155	135	82	July		121	July		97		63		63
1921	122	90	54	Aug.		121	Aug.		99		65		65
1922	112	86	51	Sept.		122	Sept.		101		65		65
1923	116	91	52	Oct.		125	Oct.		102		68		68
1924	115	90	51	Nov.		126	Nov.		102		68		68
1925	124	99	60	Dec.		128	Dec.		103		71		71
1926	126	98	61	1943 -			1943 -						
1927	122	95	57	Jan.		130	Jan.		103		73		73
1928	123	100	59	Feb.		130	Feb.		104		74		74
1929	125	98	59	Mar.		135	Mar.		106		78		78
1930	118	89	52	Apr.		139	Apr.		106		79		79
1931	97	73	36	May		143	May		109		79		79
1932	81	60	27	June		142	June		108		78		78
1933	80	59	28	July		136	July		106		77		77
1934	89	69	33	Aug.		133	Aug.		104		77		77
1935	100	82	42										
1936	103	81	46										
1937	106	84	48										
1938	97	72	39										
1939	94	69	38										
1940	95	70	40										
1941	96	72	43										
1942	96	72	43										
1943	97	74	43										
1944	99	76	46										
1945	100	79	49										
1946	104	82	51										
1947	105	83	51										
1948	105	86	52										
1949	108	88	55										
1950	109	87	54										
1951	110	88	55										
1952	110	89	57										
1953	110	89	57										

1/ Retail and farm prices are calculated for a group of important farm food products using retail price of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
2/ Based upon the wholesale food price index published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# FOOD PRODUCTS: THE FARMER'S SHARE OF THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR AUGUST 1943



Paid to farmers      Marketing charges

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42639 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In August 1943 the farmer's share of the retail price was greatest for meat, dairy and poultry products, and potatoes, and smallest for the highly processed and packaged items such as wheat cereal and soda crackers, averaging the highest since 1919.

Food products: The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar, August 1943

Item	Aug. 1943	
	Retail price	Farmer's share
Beef products	100	72
Pork products	100	72
Lamb products	100	61
Hens	100	64
Eggs	100	66
Dairy products	100	59
White bread	100	24
Whole wheat bread	100	19
Rye bread	100	21
Soda crackers	100	12
White flour	100	48
Wheat cereal	100	19
Macaroni	100	22
Corn meal	100	50
Corn flakes	100	37
Rolled oats	100	42
Rice	100	43
Navy beans	100	54
Potatoes	100	63
Sweet potatoes	100	35
Oranges	100	38
Apples	100	40
Peanut butter	100	37

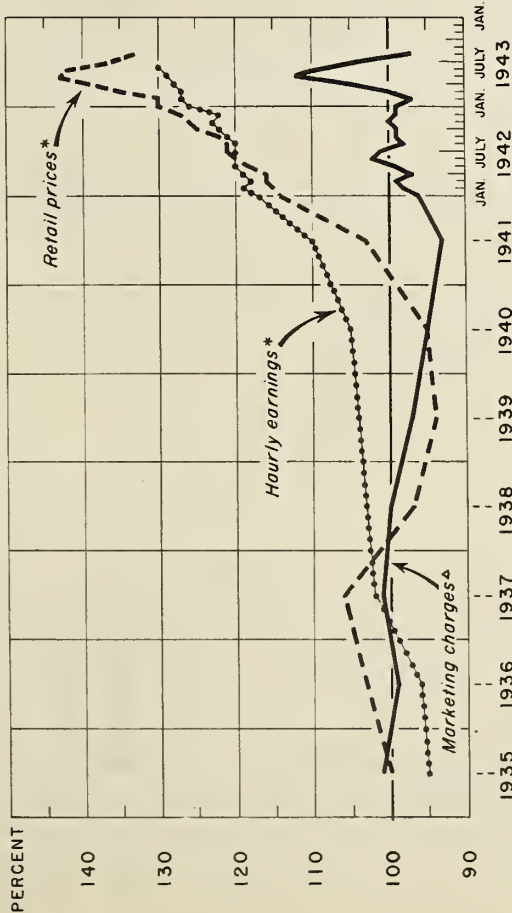
58-foods combined ..... 100 58

Based upon retail prices in 56 cities published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# MARKETING CHARGES AND RETAIL PRICES OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS, AND HOURLY EARNINGS OF FOOD MARKETING EMPLOYEES, UNITED STATES, 1935-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)



\* BASED ON DATA FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Δ SPREAD BETWEEN RETAIL PRICE AND FARM VALUE OF EQUIVALENT PRODUCE

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43141 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cherries for marketing farm food products have remained near pre-war (1935-39) levels in contrast to sharp advances in retail food prices and hourly earnings of marketing employees. Charges rose to a 12-year record high in May 1943 but again dropped below pre-war when retail food prices were rolled back. Some food processors are receiving government subsidies which are not included in the marketing charges shown on this chart.

Marketing charges and retail prices of farm food products, and hourly earnings of food marketing employees, United States, 1935-43

(Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

Year and month:	Retail prices <sup>1/</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>2/</sup>	Marketing charges <sup>3/</sup>
1935	100	95	101
1936	103	96	100
1937	106	102	101
1938	97	103	100
1939	94	104	97
1940	95	105	95
1941	103	110	93
1942 - Jan.	114	117	96
Feb.	115	119	98
Mar.	116	118	99
Apr.	116	119	97
May	118	120	99
June	120	120	102
July	121	120	101
Aug.	121	120	98
Sept.	122	121	99
Oct.	125	122	99
Nov.	126	123	100
Dec.	127	122	99
1943 - Jan.	130	126	99
Feb.	130	127	97
Mar.	135	127	100
Apr.	139	128	105
May	143	129	112
June	142	130	110
July	136	127	105
Aug.	135	127	97

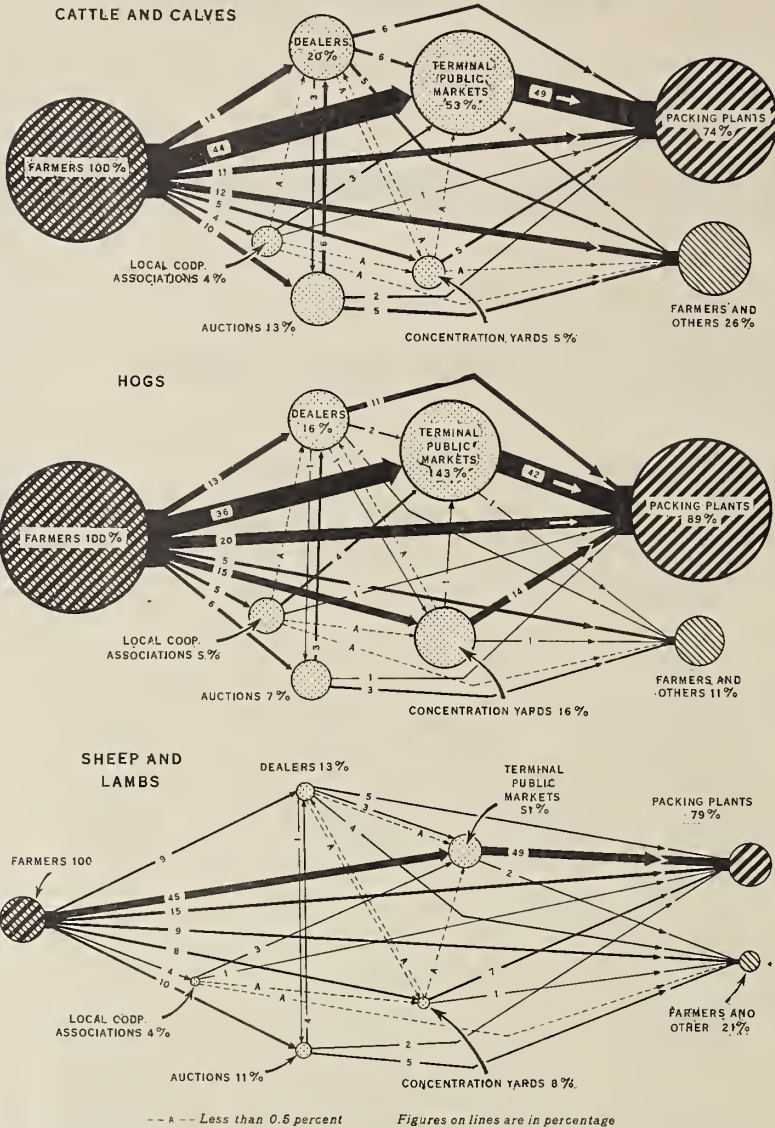
<sup>1/</sup> Index based upon retail prices in 56 cities.

<sup>2/</sup> Weighted average of hourly earnings in class I steam railways, food processing, wholesaling and retailing.

<sup>3/</sup> The spread between retail value of important farm food products and payments to farmers for equivalent produce.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

CHANNELS OF LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT FROM FARMS  
IN THE CORN BELT REGION TO PACKING PLANTS,  
OTHER FARMERS AND OTHER USERS, 1940

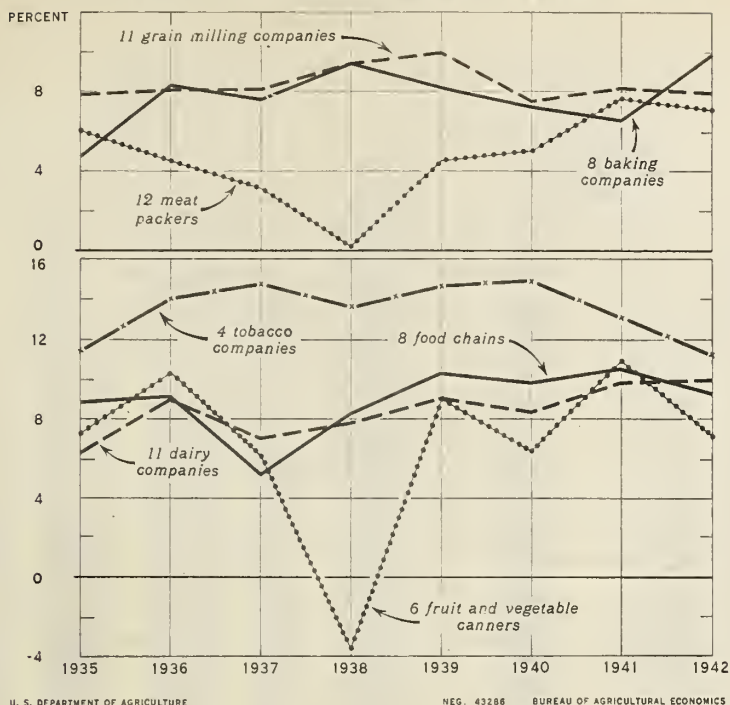


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42510 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For each species of livestock the circle at the extreme left represents total sales by farmers in 1940. The size of each circle, and the percentage figure shown, represent the proportion of the total number of head marketed through each type of market. The lines between markets show the direction of the flow and the figures on the lines refer to the percentage of the total passing through each specific channel. Most of the livestock went to packing-plants for slaughter, but the feeding, breeding and some other animals were bought by farmers and others. Movements between individual markets of each type are not shown. The relative size of the corresponding circles for each species of livestock is proportional to the approximate volume marketed in terms of carlot equivalents. Data on which the chart is based were obtained by the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee.

**FOOD AND TOBACCO CORPORATIONS: OPERATING  
PROFIT (LESS PROVISION FOR FEDERAL TAXES) AS  
PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENT, 1935-42**



Profits as percentage of investment for important corporations engaged in processing and distributing food and tobacco products fell off slightly in 1942 from the 1941 level except for baking companies and dairy product processors. Profits were calculated after deducting provisions for Federal taxes which were sharply higher in 1942. Profit percentages in 1942 ranged from about 7 percent for fruit and vegetable canners to about 11 percent for tobacco companies, and were higher than the 1935-39 pre-war average for all groups except grain milling and tobacco companies.

Food and tobacco corporations: Operating profit (less provision for Federal taxes) as percentage of investment, 1935-42 1/

Year	8 baking companies	11 grain milling companies	12 meat packers	11 dairy products companies	6 fruit & vegetable canners	8 food chains	4 tobacco companies
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	4.75	7.91	6.10	6.24	7.33	8.85	11.48
1936	8.26	8.10	4.50	8.98	10.40	9.12	14.15
1937	7.55	8.13	3.09	7.00	6.16	5.21	14.91
1938	9.38	9.41	0.18	7.75	3.59	8.34	13.70
1939	8.21	9.99	4.55	9.06	9.05	10.34	14.69
1940	7.23	7.53	5.02	8.30	6.37	9.84	14.95
1941	6.56	8.14	7.72	9.82	10.98	10.52	13.10
1942	9.92	7.95	7.13	9.89	7.10	9.25	11.23

1/ In general the operating profit is the net sales less cost of sales, operating expenses, maintenance, and depreciation. The provisions for Federal taxes includes both income taxes and excess profits taxes, and in some cases Canadian income taxes and State income taxes. "Other income" is not included in operating profit, however, the Federal taxes are on all sources of income as it is not possible to separate them.

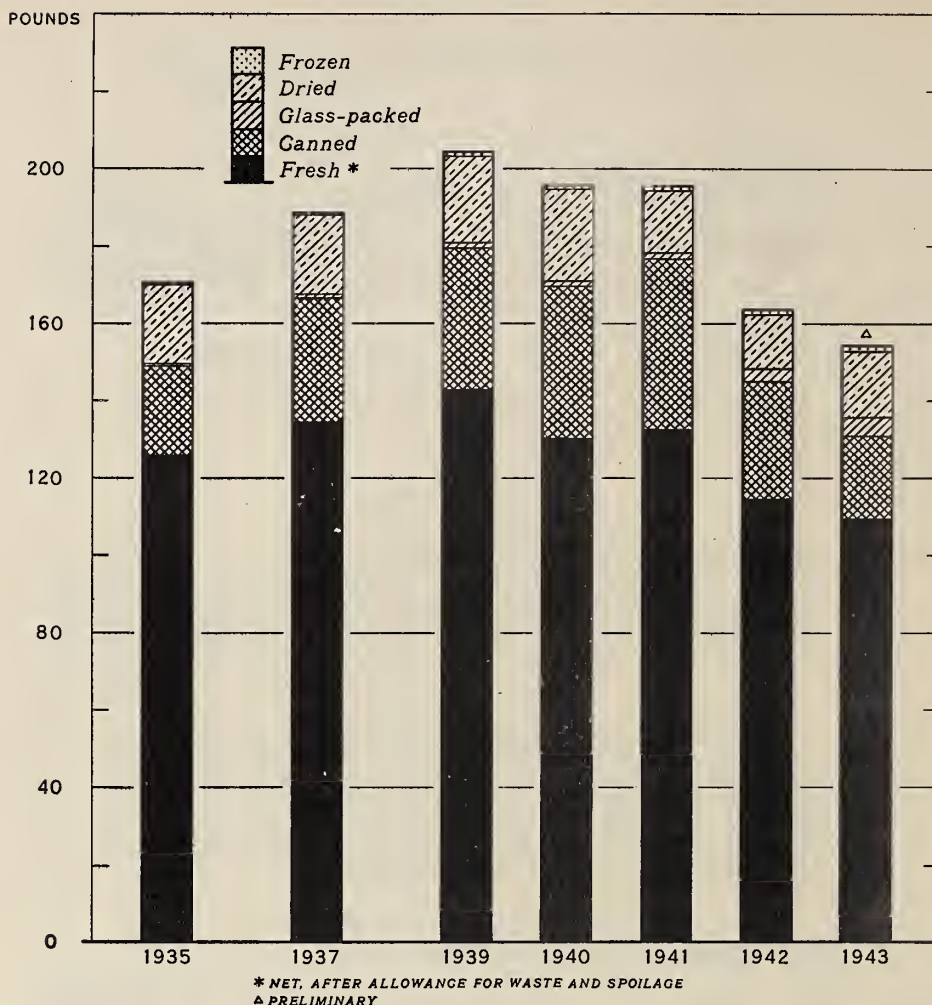
Investment includes common stock, preferred stock, funded debt, minority interests, capital surplus, earned surplus, and various reserves. Goodwill, patents, etc., have been deducted.

Source: Operating profit and investment compiled from Moody's Industrials.



**FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES: PER CAPITA CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION,  
UNITED STATES, 1935, 1937, AND 1939-43**

(FRESH BASIS)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43189 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although much larger quantities of fruits are dried now than in pre-war years, military and Lend-Lease takings leave less for civilian use. Glass packed and frozen fruits and juices for civilian use are up slightly, but canned and fresh show a considerable decrease.

**Fruits and fruit juices: Per capita civilian consumption, fresh basis,  
United States, 1935, 1937 and 1939-43**

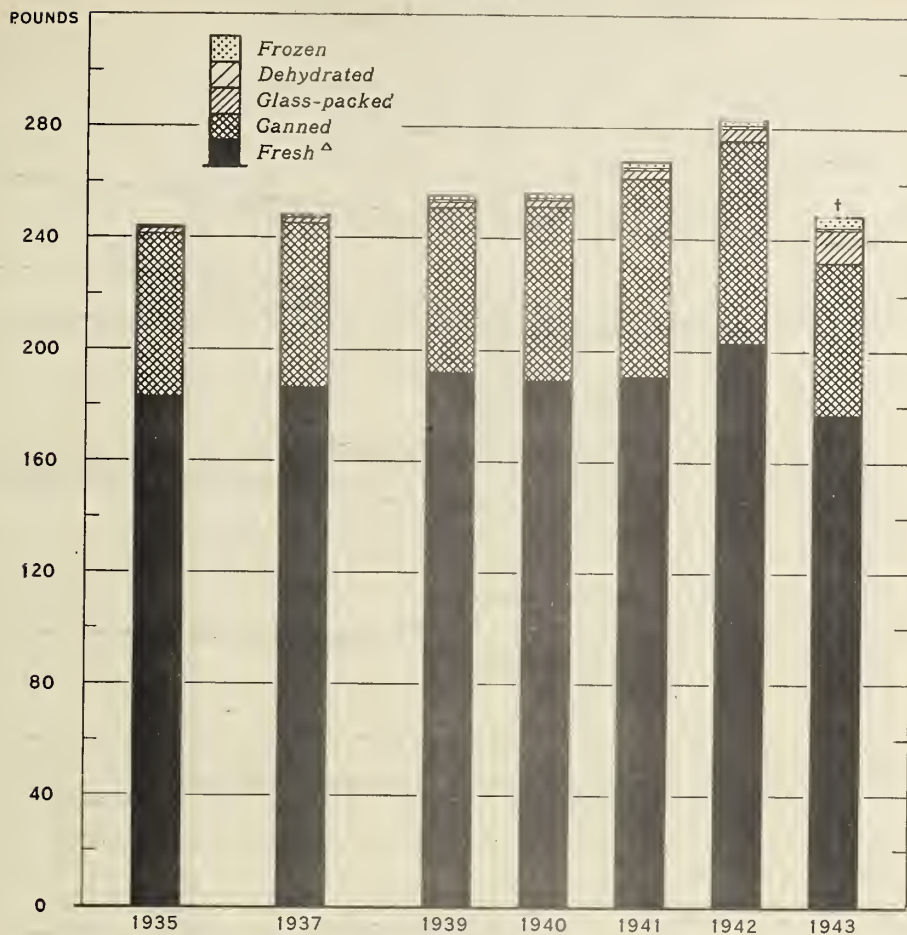
Year	Processed						
	All 1/	Fresh 1/	All	Canned	Glass : packed	Dried	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	170.6	125.9	44.7	23.0	0.5	20.7	0.5
1937	188.5	134.3	54.2	32.1	1.3	20.4	0.4
1939	204.3	142.8	61.5	36.6	1.4	22.4	1.1
1940	195.9	130.2	65.7	39.5	1.5	23.5	1.2
1941	195.6	132.4	63.2	44.1	1.8	16.0	1.3
1942	163.9	114.5	49.4	30.5	3.1	14.3	1.5
1943 2/	154.5	109.8	44.7	21.1	5.1	17.0	1.5

1/ Net after allowances for waste and spoilage. Some current estimates adjusted in order to give comparable series, 1935-43.

2/ Preliminary

**VEGETABLES: PER CAPITA CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION,  
UNITED STATES, 1935, 1937, AND 1939-43\***

(FRESH BASIS)



\* EXCLUDING POTATOES EXCEPT UNDETERMINED QUANTITIES IN DEHYDRATED PACK; INCLUDING MELONS

† NET, AFTER ALLOWANCE FOR WASTE AND SPOILAGE

† PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43190

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although the output of dehydrated, frozen, and glass packed vegetables for civilian consumption has expanded rapidly in recent years, the total volume still is quite small relative to quantities canned and sold in fresh form.

**Vegetables: Per capita civilian consumption, fresh basis, United States  
1935, 1937 and 1939-43 1/**

Year	Processed						
	All 2/	Fresh 2/	All	Canned	Glass- packed	Dehy- drated	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	245.3	182.7	60.6	58.4	1.9	0.1	0.2
1937	247.9	185.6	62.3	59.1	2.1	0.1	1.0
1939	254.7	192.0	62.7	58.8	2.3	0.4	1.2
1940	256.1	188.7	67.4	63.1	2.4	0.4	1.5
1941	267.8	190.8	77.0	71.9	2.9	0.5	1.7
1942	283.3	202.6	80.7	73.4	4.4	0.5	2.4
1943 3/	247.6	176.8	70.8	54.5	12.2	0.6	3.5

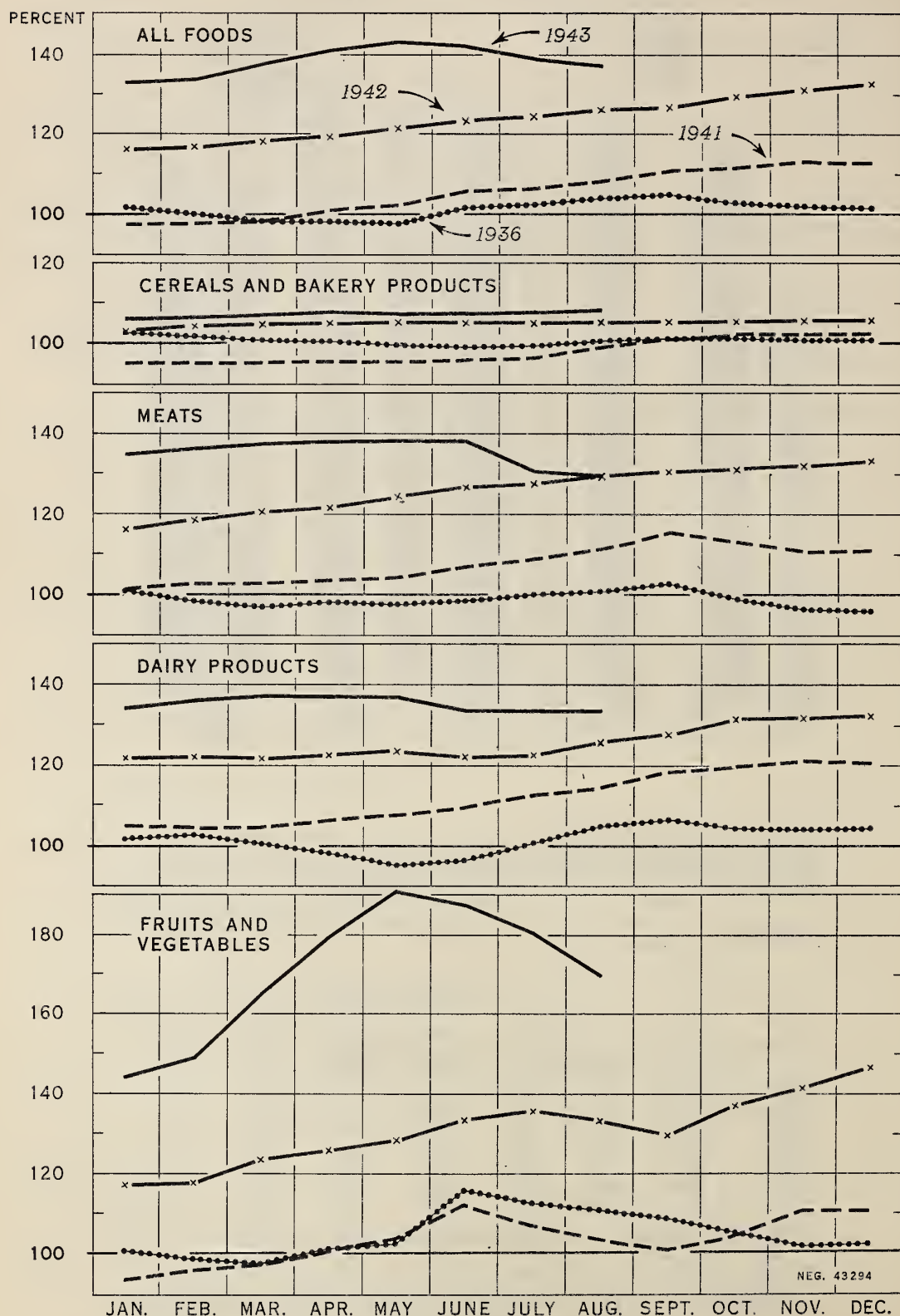
1/ Excluding potatoes, except for undetermined quantities in the dehydrated pack.

2/ Net, consumption of vegetables and melons after allowance for waste and spoilage. Based on commercial, market, and farm-garden production.

3/ Preliminary

# RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS BY GROUPS, MONTHLY, 1936, 1941, 1942, AND 1943

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)

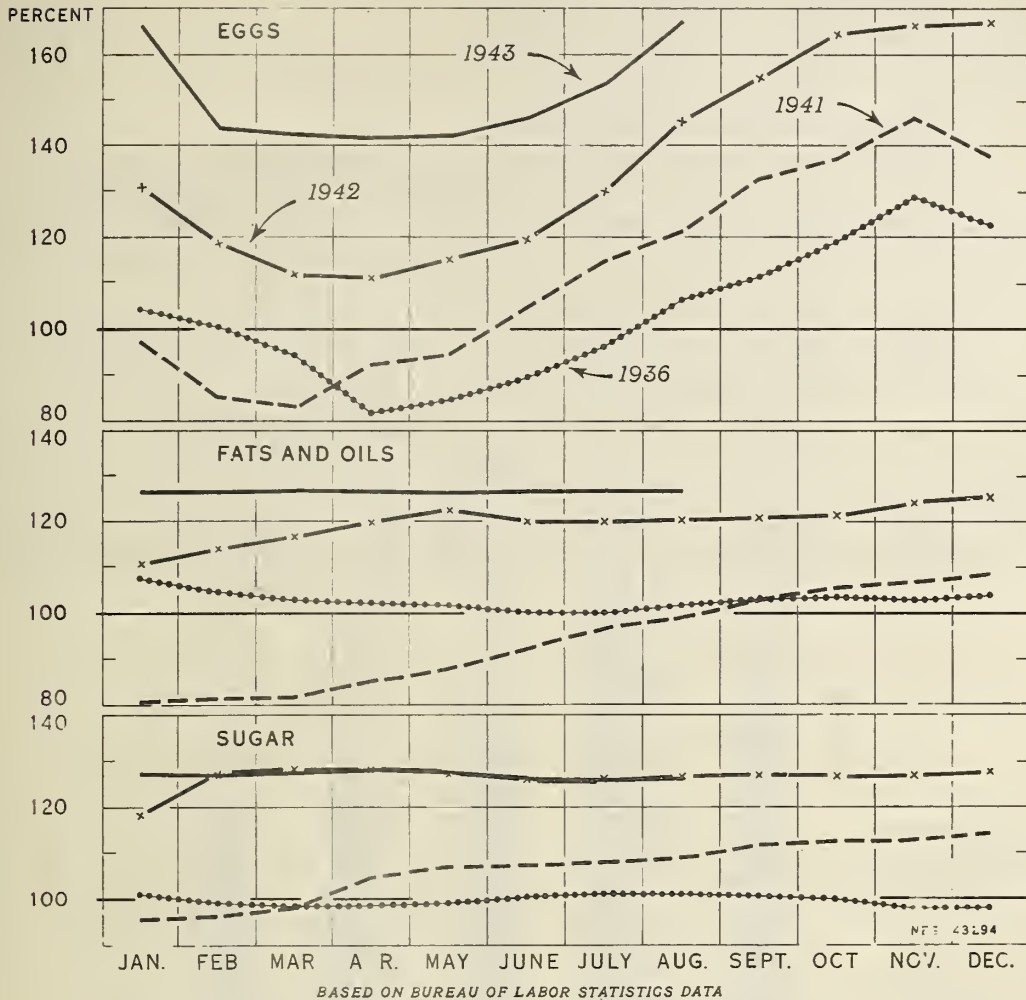


BASED ON BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DATA



# RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS BY GROUPS, MONTHLY, 1936, 1941, 1942, AND 1943 (CONT.)

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



Retail prices of all foods combined have been above the 1935-39 average since April, 1941. All food groups have shown a marked increase in 1942 and 1943 over the base period. During 1943 fruits and vegetables have been higher, relative to 1935-39, than any other group. Eggs show more seasonal fluctuation than other food groups; cereals and bakery products, fats and oils, and sugar show the least.

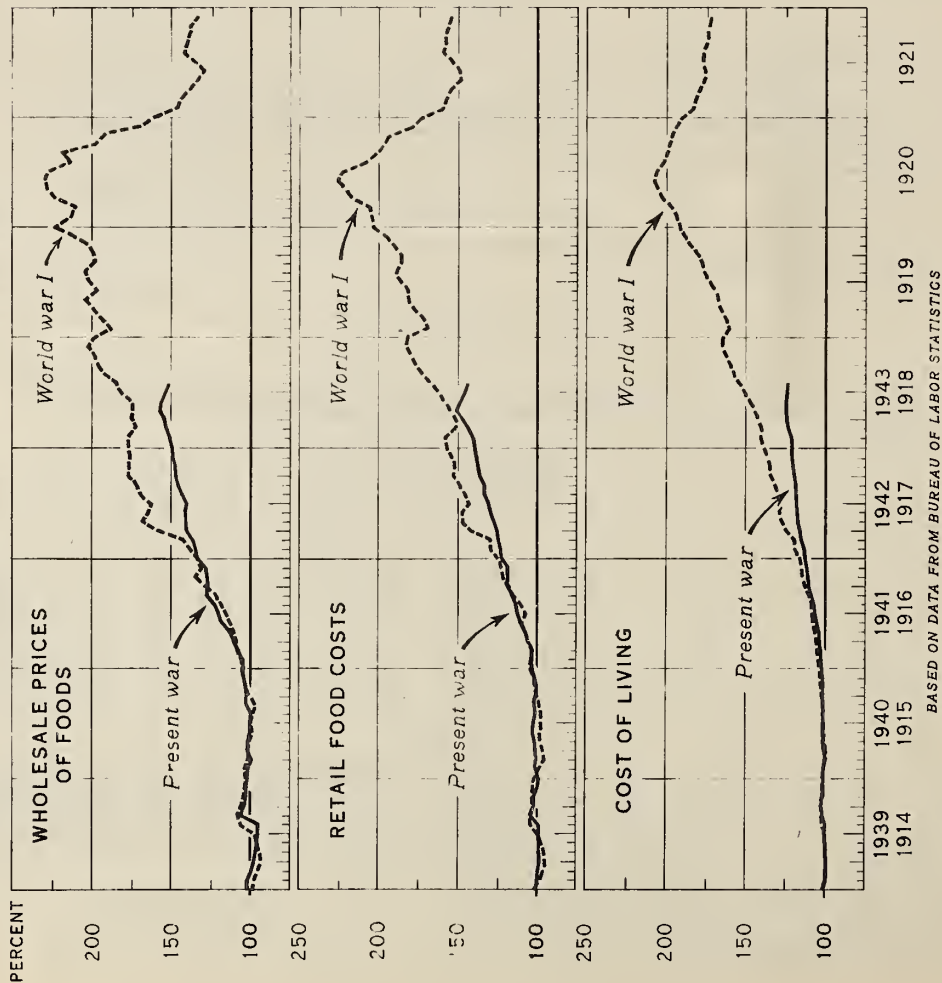
Retail prices of foods by groups, monthly, 1936, 1941, 1942, 1943  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year and month	Cereals and bakery products	Meats and products	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Fats and oils	Sugar	Year and month	Cereals and bakery products	Meats and products	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Fats and oils	Sugar
1936								1942							
Jan.	101.5	102.7	100.7	101.5	100.4	104.6	107.5	100.9	Jan.	116.2	103.2	116.4	121.5	130.9	110.6
Feb.	100.1	101.4	98.5	102.6	98.7	100.4	104.4	99.1	Feb.	116.8	104.3	118.5	121.8	119.0	114.0
Mar.	98.5	100.6	97.1	100.3	97.4	94.8	102.6	96.4	Mar.	118.6	104.8	120.5	121.7	123.4	112.1
Apr.	98.4	100.3	98.2	98.3	101.1	81.4	102.1	98.7	Apr.	119.6	105.1	121.5	122.3	125.6	111.3
May	98.1	99.7	97.6	95.2	102.7	84.7	101.4	99.2	May	121.6	105.2	124.3	123.3	128.7	115.4
June	101.7	99.4	98.8	96.7	115.8	89.4	100.2	100.3	June	123.2	105.1	126.6	122.1	133.8	119.7
July	102.5	99.6	100.1	100.5	112.8	96.2	100.1	100.9	July	124.6	105.1	127.5	122.8	135.7	120.0
Aug.	104.0	100.6	100.8	104.3	110.7	105.6	101.6	100.9	Aug.	126.1	105.3	129.5	125.8	133.1	120.4
Sept.	104.8	101.1	102.8	106.3	108.8	111.5	103.1	100.6	Sept.	126.6	105.4	130.6	127.7	135.2	121.0
Oct.	103.0	101.1	99.2	104.4	105.0	119.2	103.3	99.9	Oct.	129.6	105.7	131.2	131.2	137.2	126.7
Nov.	101.9	100.8	96.5	104.1	101.6	128.8	103.0	98.0	Nov.	131.1	105.8	131.9	131.6	141.5	124.2
Dec.	101.6	100.8	96.0	104.4	102.1	122.6	104.1	98.0	Dec.	132.7	105.7	133.2	132.3	146.6	125.3
1941								1943							
Jan.	97.8	94.9	101.1	105.1	93.3	97.4	80.3	95.3	Jan.	133.0	105.9	134.7	134.2	144.1	126.2
Feb.	97.9	95.0	102.5	104.4	95.6	85.0	81.1	96.0	Feb.	133.5	106.5	136.1	135.9	148.9	126.1
Mar.	98.4	95.1	102.5	104.6	97.1	83.0	81.3	98.1	Mar.	137.4	107.0	137.3	137.0	164.9	126.4
Apr.	100.6	95.2	103.5	106.3	100.6	92.0	85.1	104.6	Apr.	140.5	107.5	138.0	137.1	179.5	126.6
May	102.1	95.4	104.2	107.7	103.5	94.3	88.0	106.9	May	143.0	107.6	138.3	136.5	190.8	127.5
June	105.9	95.9	106.8	109.7	112.1	104.4	92.5	107.4	June	141.9	107.5	138.3	135.5	187.7	126.5
July	106.7	96.2	108.7	112.3	107.0	114.7	95.6	107.8	July	139.0	107.8	130.9	133.4	180.5	126.5
Aug.	108.0	99.0	111.2	114.5	105.4	120.7	99.2	105.0	Aug.	137.2	108.1	129.7	133.4	169.9	126.5
Sept.	110.7	100.9	115.5	118.5	100.5	132.9	103.0	111.8							
Oct.	111.6	102.2	112.9	119.5	104.0	137.3	105.6	112.5							
Nov.	113.1	102.2	110.4	120.9	110.3	146.1	106.7	112.9							
Dec.	113.1	102.5	111.1	120.5	110.5	138.1	108.5	114.4							

Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Prepared by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

INDEX NUMBERS (PRESENT WAR, 1939=100; WORLD WAR I, 1914=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NE3. 39259 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In World War I price controls were not applied to foods until the latter part of 1917 and were abandoned soon after the Armistice. A brief decline in food prices and the cost of living after the end of the war was followed by an upward movement lasting more than a year and then by a sharp recession.

Wholesale and retail prices of foods, and cost of living,  
United States, 1914-21 and 1939-45

Index numbers (present war, 1939 = 100; World War I, 1914 = 100)

Year and month	Wholesale			Retail			Year and month	Wholesale			Retail		
	Price of food	Cost of living	Index	Price of food	Cost of living	Index		Price of food	Cost of living	Index	Price of food	Cost of living	Index
1914				1919			1924			1929			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1915				1920			1925			1930			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1916				1921			1926			1931			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1917				1922			1927			1932			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1918				1923			1928			1933			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1919				1924			1929			1934			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1920				1925			1930			1935			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1921				1926			1931			1936			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	May	158.5	168.6	
June	37.5	36.5	99.2	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	June	158.5	168.6	
July	37.5	36.5	99.2	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	July	158.5	168.6	
August	37.5	36.5	99.2	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	August	158.5	168.6	
September	37.5	36.5	99.2	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	September	158.5	168.6	
October	37.5	36.5	99.2	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	October	158.5	168.6	
November	37.5	36.5	99.2	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	November	158.5	168.6	
December	37.5	36.5	99.2	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	December	158.5	168.6	
1922				1927			1932			1937			
January	39.2	38.1	100.2	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	January	169.6	181.5	
February	37.5	36.5	99.2	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	February	158.5	168.6	
March	37.5	36.5	99.2	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	March	158.5	168.6	
April	37.5	36.5	99.2	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	April	158.5	168.6	
May	37.5	36.5	99.2</										

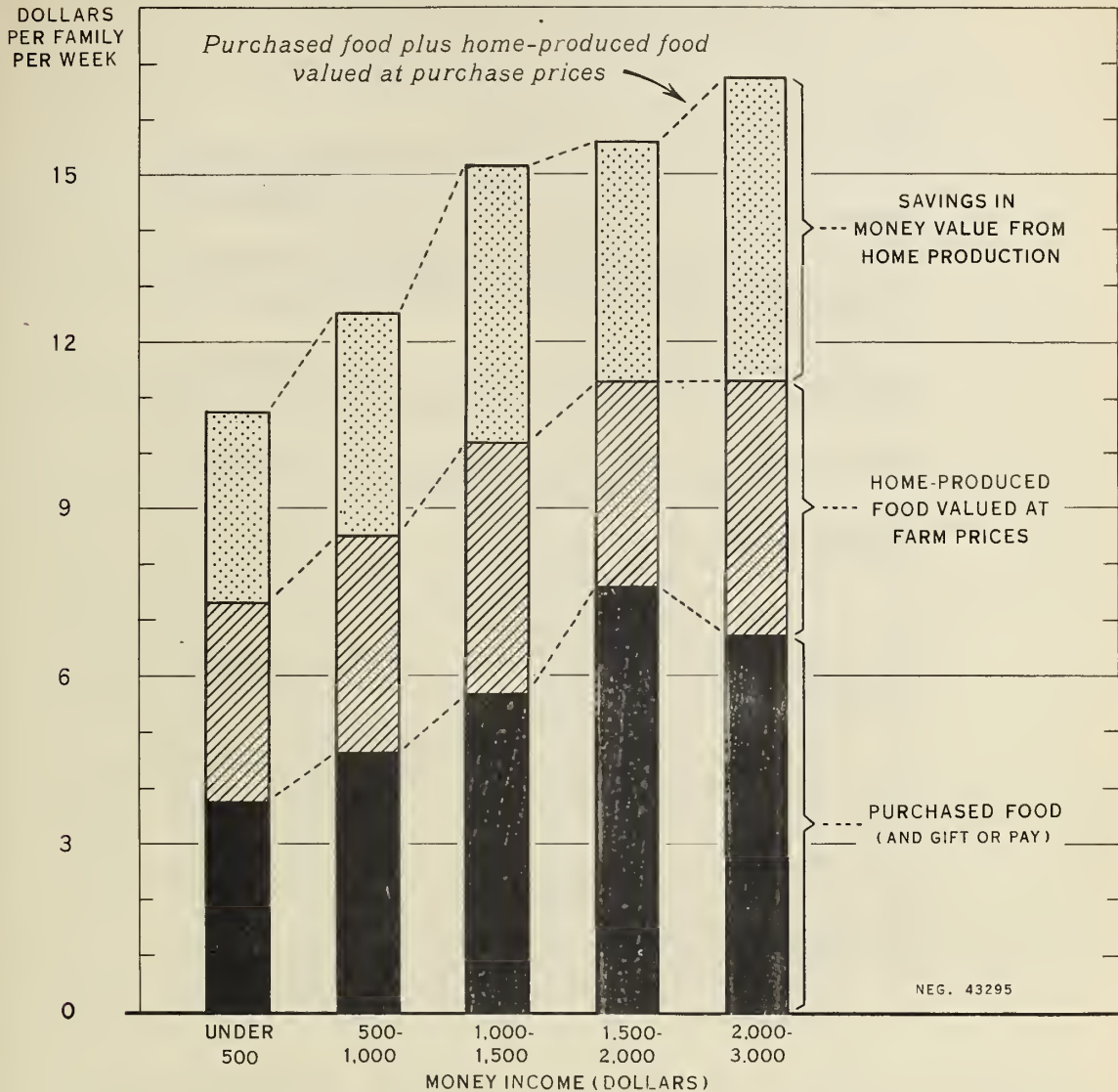
December 1 201.4 182.9 184.3; December 1 1974. 102.62  
1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics data, 1914-21 converted from 1926 base by dividing by 64.7 the average for 1914; 1929 to date converted from 1926 base by dividing by 70.4, the average for 1939.

2/ Bureau of Labor Statistics data, 1914-21 converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 81.8. the average for 1914; 1939 to date converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 96.2. the average

3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics data; 1914-21 converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 71.6, the average for 1914; 1929 to date converted from 1935-39 base by dividing by 99.4, 1939 average.

## SAVINGS TO FARM FAMILIES FROM HOME-PRODUCED FOOD

DOLLAR SAVINGS FROM HOME PRODUCTION OF FOOD DURING 1 WEEK BY FARM  
FAMILIES AT DIFFERENT INCOME LEVELS. SPRING 1942



Food can be produced at home more cheaply than it can be bought. Farm families at different income levels saved an average of from \$3.41 to \$5.46 per family per week in the spring of 1942 by raising part of the food they used. This is probably a conservative amount. During other seasons of the year, particularly the summer and fall when farmers are harvesting garden stuff and slaughtering animals, farm families are likely to use more of their own food products.

Money value of farm families' food during one week in the spring of 1942, by money income class

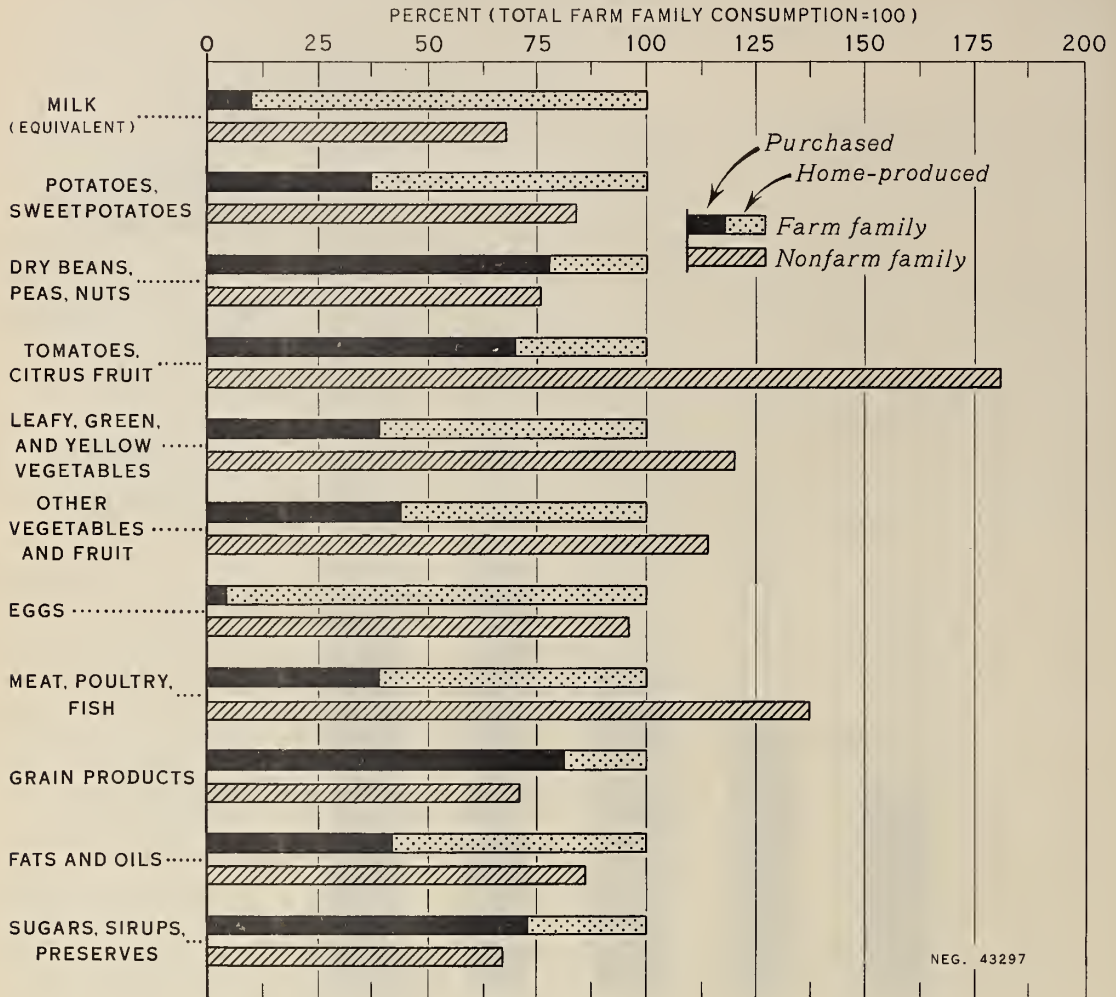
Money income class	Purchased food	Home-produced food valued at -		Savings from home-production
		Farm prices <sup>1/</sup>	Purchase prices	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
\$0 - \$500.....	3.76	3.54	6.95	3.41
\$500 - \$1,000.....	4.64	3.89	7.88	3.99
\$1,000 - \$1,500.....	5.67	4.50	9.47	4.97
\$1,500 - \$2,000.....	7.60	3.66	7.96	4.30
\$2,000 - \$3,000.....	6.72	4.56	10.02	5.46

<sup>1/</sup> Farm prices represent average alternative sales values of the home-consumed foods. They were computed from data on farm values in U. S. Department of Agriculture reports entitled "Price spreads between the farmer and the consumer" for April, May, June 1942 and from unpublished data of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



# FOOD CONSUMPTION BY FARM AND NONFARM FAMILIES: FOOD GROUPS

NONFARM PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOOD GROUPS COMPARED WITH FARM PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, PURCHASED AND HOME-PRODUCED, SPRING 1942

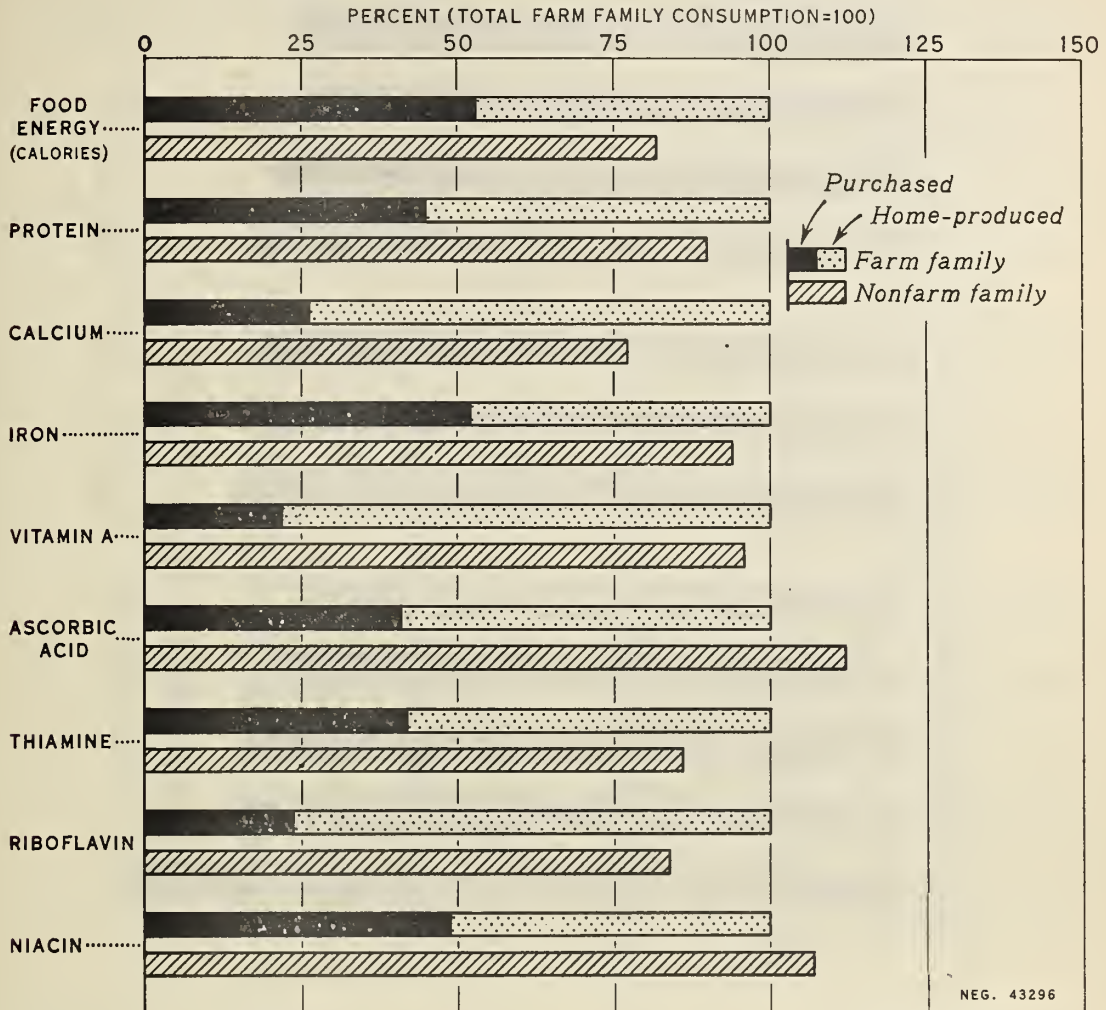


Nonfarm families consumed more tomatoes and citrus fruit, leafy green and yellow vegetables, other vegetables and fruit, and meat, poultry and fish on a per capita basis than farm families in the spring of 1942. During the same period, farm families produced at home or used from their previously preserved foods more than half of their own dairy products; potatoes; leafy, green, and yellow vegetables; other vegetables and fruit; eggs; meat, poultry and fish; and fats and oils. Of three groups they purchased relatively more than nonfarm families, namely--dry beans, peas, and nuts; grain products; sugar, sirups, preserves.

Relative farm and nonfarm per capita consumption of 11 food groups, spring 1942

Food group	Farm			Nonfarm (as percent of farm total)
	Total Percent	Purchased Percent	Home-produced Percent	
Milk (equivalent).....	100	10	90	68
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	100	37	63	84
Dry beans, peas, nuts.....	100	78	22	76
Tomatoes, citrus fruit.....	100	70	30	181
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	100	39	61	120
Other vegetables and fruit.....	100	44	56	114
Eggs.....	100	4	96	96
Meat, poultry, fish.....	100	39	61	137
Grain products.....	100	81	19	71
Fats and oils.....	100	42	58	86
Sugars, sirups, preserves.....	100	73	27	67

**FOOD CONSUMPTION BY FARM AND NONFARM FAMILIES: NUTRIENTS  
PER CAPITA QUANTITIES OF NUTRIENTS IN NONFARM FAMILIES' FOOD COMPARED  
WITH PER CAPITA QUANTITIES OF NUTRIENTS IN FARM FAMILIES'  
PURCHASED AND HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, SPRING 1942**

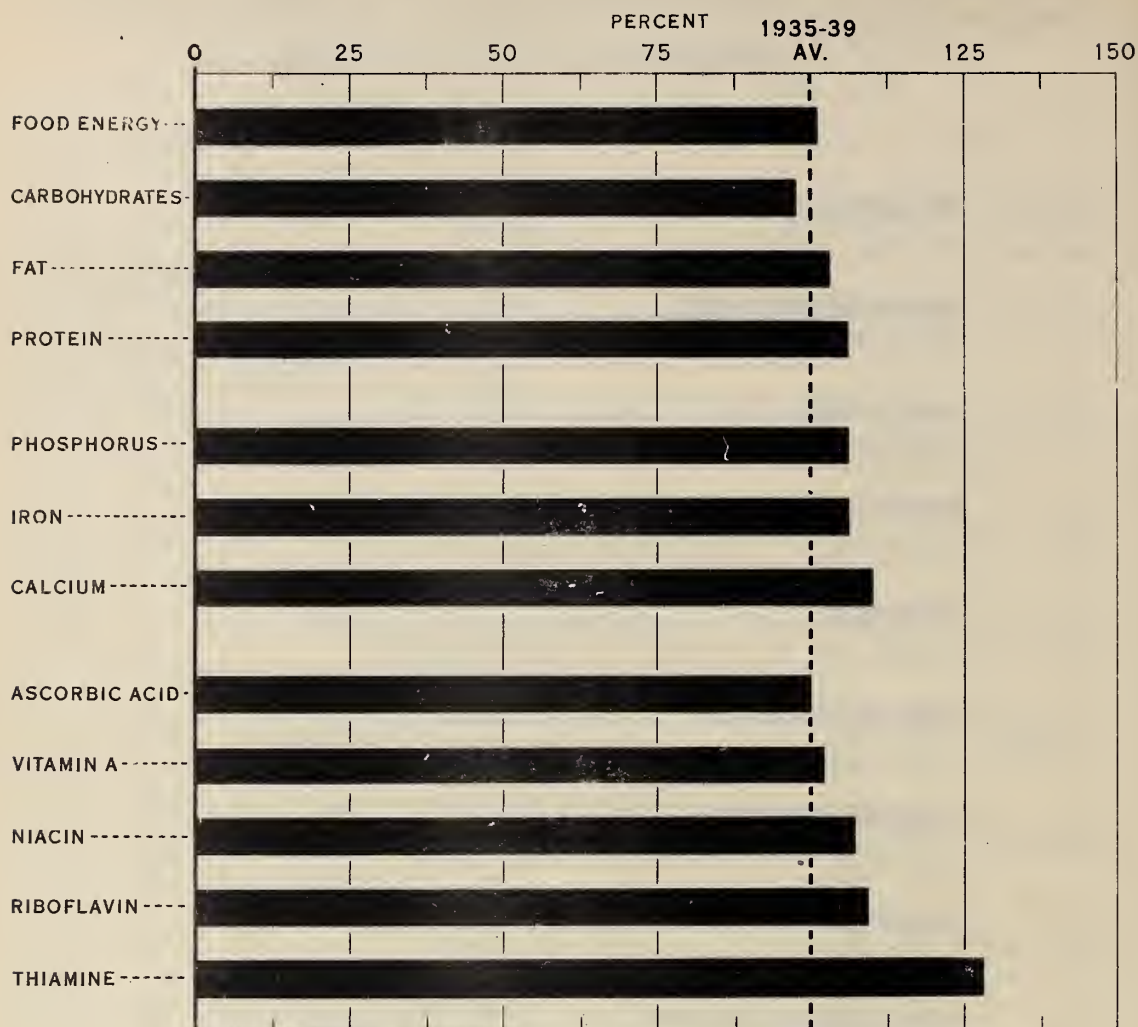


In the spring of 1942, nonfarm families' food provided larger per capita quantities of only two nutrients than did farm families'. These nutrients were ascorbic acid, associated with the larger quantities of tomatoes and citrus fruit consumed by nonfarm families, and niacin, associated with larger quantities of meat. Approximately three-fourths of the quantities of calcium, vitamin A, and riboflavin in the average farm family's diet were furnished by home-produced food. More than half of the quantities of only two nutrients, food energy and iron, were furnished by purchased food.

Relative quantities of nutrients in foods consumed per capita by farm and nonfarm families, spring 1942

Nutrient	Farm			Nonfarm (as percent of farm total)	
	Total Percent	Purchased Percent	Home-produced Percent	Percent	
Food energy (calories)	100	53	47	82	
Protein.....	100	45	55	90	
Calcium.....	100	26	74	77	
Iron.....	100	52	48	94	
Vitamin A.....	100	22	78	96	
Ascorbic acid.....	100	41	59	112	
Thiamine.....	100	42	58	86	
Riboflavin.....	100	24	76	84	
Niacin.....	100	49	51	107	

# NUTRITIVE VALUE OF PER CAPITA CIVILIAN FOOD SUPPLY, UNITED STATES, ESTIMATED 1943 AS PERCENTAGE OF 1935-39 AVERAGE



DATA FROM B. A. E. AND BUR. OF HUMAN NUTR. AND HOME ECON.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43187

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita consumption of most nutrients will be slightly higher in 1943 than the yearly average during 1935-39, nutritional analysis of the estimated civilian food supply for the full year 1943 indicates. Moreover, with rationing of the more important food commodities and with greater purchasing power, more people will get a fairer share of the total nutrients in 1943 than in the pre-war period. The increases in the per capita consumption of calcium, riboflavin, and thiamine are a result of increased consumption of fluid milk and the enrichment of bread and flour.

Relative nutritive value of the per capita civilian food supply of the United States, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943 <sup>1/</sup>

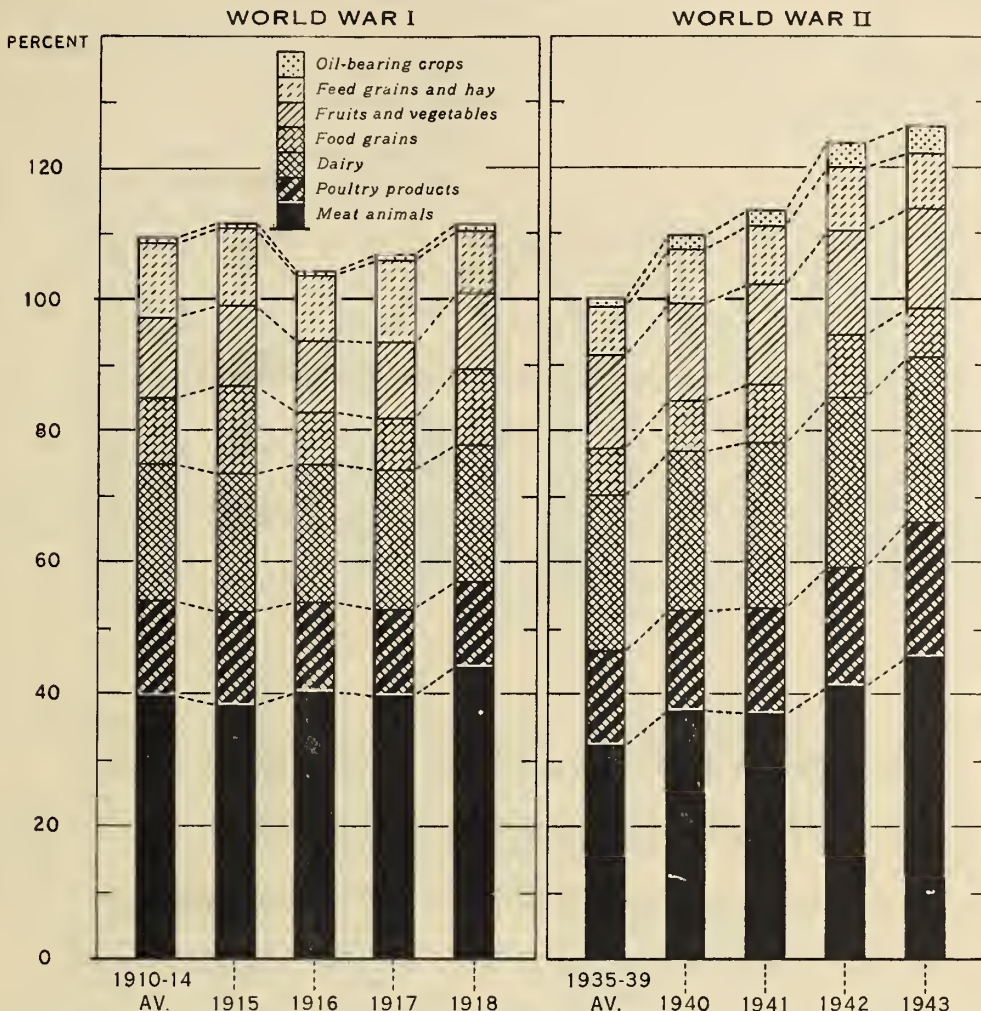
(1935-39 = 100)												
Year	Food : energy	Pro- : tein	Fat	Carbohy- : drate	Cal- : cium	Phos- : phorus	Iron	Vitamin : A	Ascorbic : acid	Thia- : mine	Ribo- : flavin	Niacin
1935-39:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940 :	104	105	108	102	105	104	104	105	105	110	106	107
1941 :	107	107	108	103	107	106	104	105	105	108	107	108
1942 :	105	107	106	105	111	107	106	106	105	115	109	108
1943 :	101	106	103	98	110	105	106	102	100	128	109	107

<sup>1/</sup> Data compiled by Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Estimates for 1943 are preliminary.



# PER CAPITA VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION FOR SALE AND FARM HOME CONSUMPTION IN WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

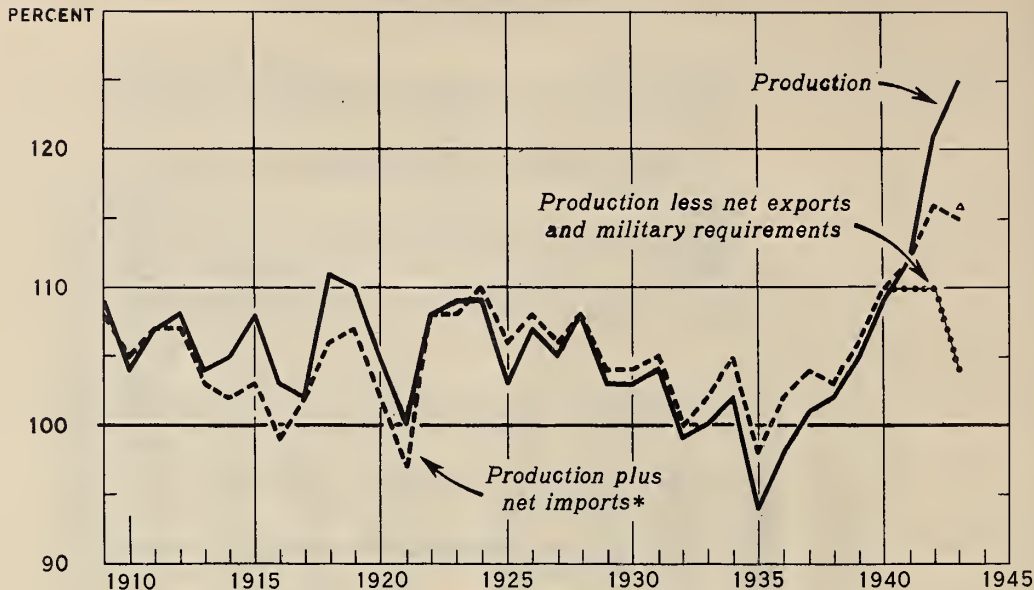
NEG. 43277

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

By and large, the United States, though producing less food on a per capita basis in the pre-war period 1935-39 than in 1910-14, was in a more favorable position to expand production and meet the wartime food demands at the beginning of this war than of the first World War. Several factors were responsible for this situation. Favorable weather which began in 1937 and culminated in the unusually favorable season in 1942 was, to a large part, responsible for record-breaking yields. Improved agricultural practices, machinery, fertilizer, and seed, all developed since World War I, have also helped to increase production. Soil conservation measures undertaken by the Government during the period of depression and experience in administration of agricultural programs during recent years likewise contributed to the record-breaking expansion of agricultural production. In addition, transportation difficulties have thus far not been as serious in this war as in World War I. These favorable conditions for increasing agricultural production in World War II, however, were offset to some extent by serious restrictions in the production of farm machinery and equipment which did not exist in World War I.

# DOMESTIC FOOD PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION PLUS NET IMPORTS, PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1909-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



\*NET EXPORTS ARE CONSIDERED AS NEGATIVE IMPORTS

^FOR 1941, 1942, AND 1943 NET EXPORTS INCLUDE LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS

DATA FOR 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43293 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

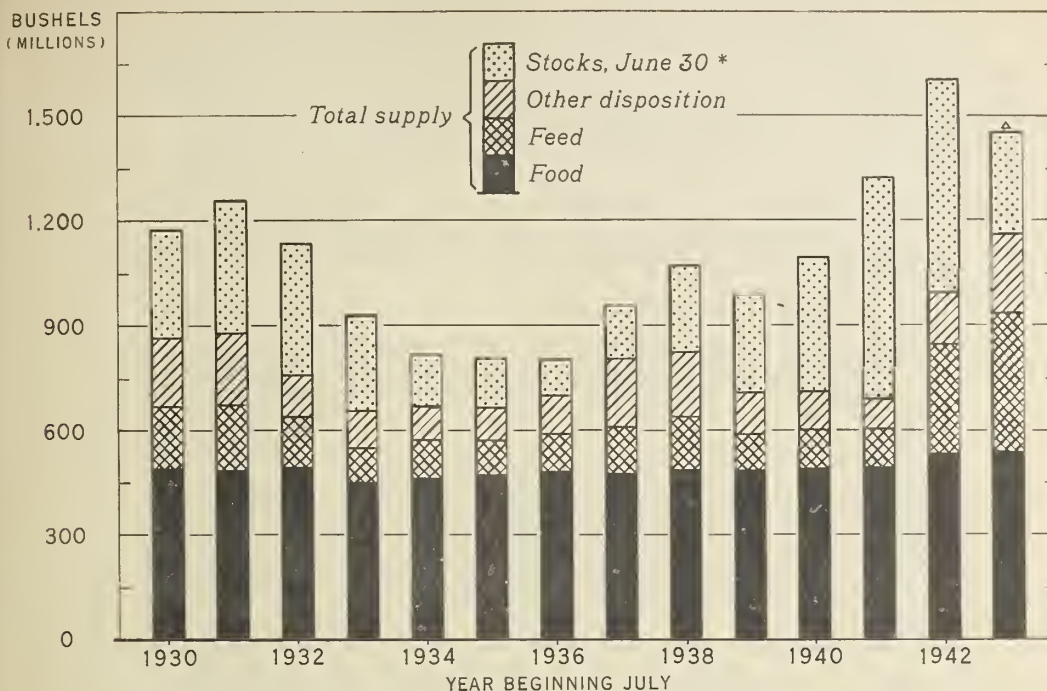
In both World War periods, the United States has been a net exporter of domestically produced food commodities. Between 1924 and 1940 we were a net importer of such products but the net imports never exceeded 4 percent of the total production.

Domestic food products: Production and production plus net imports, per capita, United States, 1909-43

Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)						
Year	Production : of food on a per capita basis	Production : plus net imports on a per capita basis	Year	Production : of food on a per capita basis	Production : plus net imports on a per capita basis	Excluding : military requirements
1909 ...	109	108	1927 ...	105	106	
1910 ...	104	105	1928 ...	108	108	
1911 ...	107	107	1929 ...	103	104	
1912 ...	108	107	1930 ...	103	104	
1913 ...	104	103	1931 ...	104	105	
1914 ...	105	102	1932 ...	99	100	
1915 ...	108	103	1933 ...	100	102	
1916 ...	103	99	1934 ...	102	105	
1917 ...	102	102	1935 ...	94	98	
1918 ...	111	106	1936 ...	98	102	
1919 ...	110	107	1937 ...	101	104	
1920 ...	105	102	1938 ...	102	103	
1921 ...	100	97	1939 ...	105	106	
1922 ...	108	108	1940 ...	109	110	
1923 ...	109	108	1941 ...	112	112	110
1924 ...	109	110	1942 ...	121	116	110
1925 ...	103	106	1943-1/2 ...	125	115	104
1926 ...	107	108				

1/ Preliminary.

## WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1930-43



\* 1930-37 INCLUDES SOME NEW WHEAT

Δ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42548 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total prospective supply of wheat for the 1943-44 year is only slightly smaller than a year earlier. The disappearance, however, is expected to be the largest on record, with very large quantities being used for livestock feed and alcohol production. Food consumption is expected to increase only slightly. As a result of the large prospective disappearance, carry-over stocks of domestic wheat which have accumulated since 1936 are expected to be down from 618 million bushels on July 1, 1943 to about 300 million a year later.

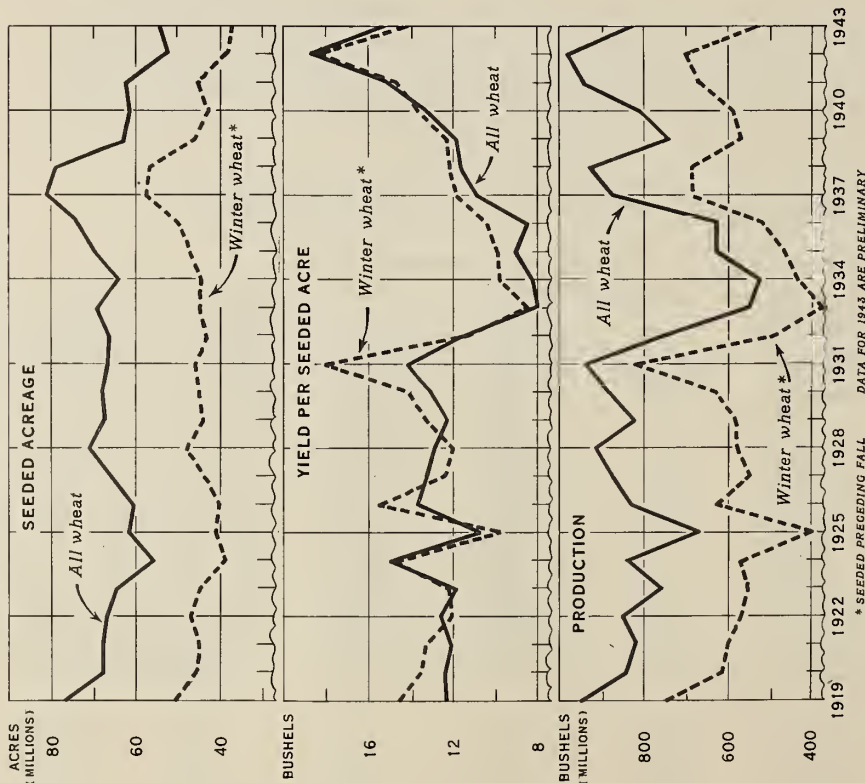
## Wheat: Distribution of United States supply, 1930-43

Year beginning July	Disappearance				Stocks, June 30	Total distrib- ution
	Food	Feed	Other	Total		
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1930	490	180	196	866	312	1,178
1931	483	190	206	879	375	1,254
1932	492	144	118	754	378	1,132
1933	448	103	106	657	273	930
1934	459	114	96	669	146	815
1935	475	99	95	669	140	809
1936	480	113	109	702	103	805
1937	477	130	198	805	155	958
1938	485	153	185	823	250	1,073
1939	482	109	121	712	280	992
1940	486	113	112	711	385	1,096
1941	489	112	95	696	632	1,328
1942	530	315	150	995	618	1,613
1943 1/	540	390	223	1,153	300	1,453

1/ Preliminary.



ALL WHEAT AND WINTER WHEAT: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-43



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42549 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

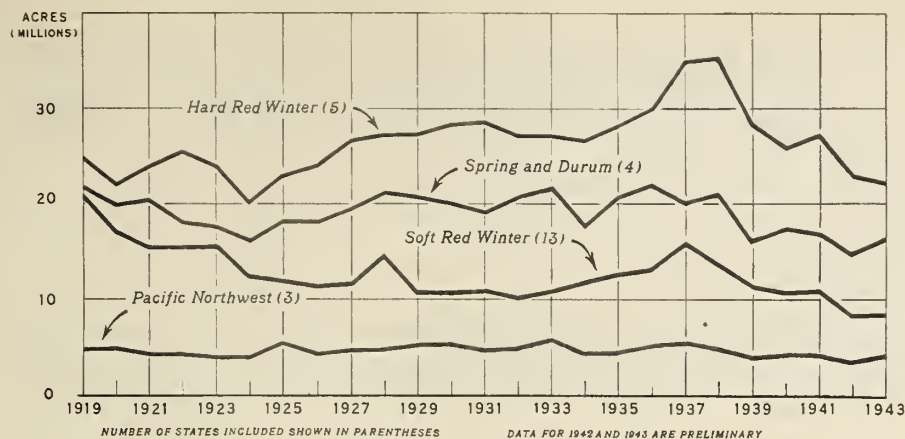
Because of the relative importance of winter wheat in the total crop, production changes in winter wheat and all wheat are generally very similar. The indicated production of all wheat in 1943 is 5 percent above the 20-year (1923-42) average. The acreage of all wheat is 18 percent below the average, but yields are 26 percent above, growing conditions being especially favorable for spring wheat production.

All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-43

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage : Million acres	Yield per : Bushels	Production : Million bushels	Seeded acreage : Million acres	Yield per : Bushels	Production : Million bushels
1919	77.4	12.3	952.1	51.4	14.6	748.5
1920	68.0	12.4	843.3	45.5	13.5	613.2
1921	67.7	12.1	819.0	45.5	13.3	602.8
1922	67.2	12.6	846.6	47.4	12.1	571.5
1923	64.6	11.8	759.5	45.4	12.2	555.3
1924	55.7	15.1	841.6	38.6	14.8	573.6
1925	61.7	10.8	668.7	40.9	9.8	400.6
1926	60.7	13.7	832.2	40.6	15.6	631.6
1927	65.7	13.3	875.1	44.1	12.4	548.2
1928	71.2	12.9	914.4	48.4	12.0	579.1
1929	67.2	12.3	824.2	44.1	13.3	587.1
1930	67.6	13.1	886.5	45.2	14.0	633.8
1931	66.5	14.2	941.5	45.9	18.0	825.3
1932	66.3	11.4	756.3	43.6	11.3	491.5
1933	69.0	8.0	552.2	44.8	8.4	378.3
1934	64.1	8.2	526.1	44.8	9.8	438.7
1935	69.6	9.0	628.2	47.4	9.9	469.4
1936	74.0	8.5	629.9	50.0	10.5	523.6
1937	80.8	10.8	873.9	57.8	11.9	686.6
1938	79.0	11.6	919.9	56.5	12.1	685.2
1939	62.8	11.8	741.2	46.2	12.3	565.6
1940	61.6	13.2	813.3	43.3	13.6	590.2
1941	62.3	15.1	943.1	45.7	14.7	670.7
1942	52.5	18.7	981.3	38.3	18.3	703.3
1943 <sup>2/</sup>	54.2	15.4	835.0	37.5	14.2	533.9

<sup>1/</sup> Computed from data in thousands of acres and thousands of bushels.  
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

## WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDED, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1919-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 31781

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The spring wheat acreage in the Northern Plains as well as in the Pacific Northwest was increased substantially in 1943 because acreage limitations were removed before the spring wheat crop was planted and because the seeding period was favorable. The total increase in the 1943 spring wheat acreage was 17 percent over 1942. On the other hand, hard red winter wheat acreage declined 3 percent in 1943 while soft red winter wheat remained about the same.

## Wheat: Acreage seeded, by regions, United States, 1919-43

Year	: Hard winter : wheat region : 1/	: Spring wheat : region : 2/	: Soft red winter : wheat region : 3/	: Pacific Northwest : region : 4/
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres
1919	: 24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	: 22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	: 23,830	20,426	15,481	4,288
1922	: 25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	: 23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	: 20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	: 22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	: 23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	: 26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	: 27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	: 27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	: 28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	: 28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	: 27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	: 27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	: 26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	: 28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	: 29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	: 34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	: 35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	: 28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	: 25,954	17,248	10,691	4,138
1941	: 27,100	16,762	10,818	4,092
1942 5/	: 22,792	14,737	8,433	3,459
1943 5/	: 22,187	16,290	8,456	4,188

1/ Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado.

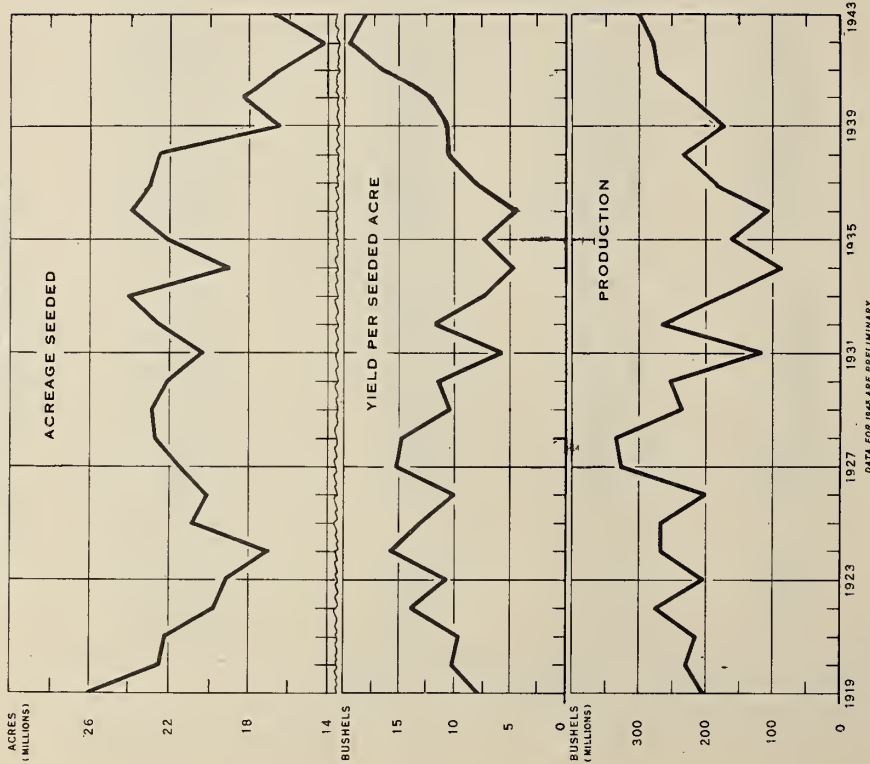
2/ Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

3/ New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

4/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

5/ Preliminary.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDING, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATA FOR 1942 ARE PRELIMINARY

NEG. 31790 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The acreage seeded to spring wheat has fluctuated widely, largely as the result of variable weather conditions at seeding time. In 1943 it was 19 percent below the 20-year (1923-42) average, which compares with 18 percent for all wheat. In the last 4 years yields per acre have been above average, reflecting good growing conditions with small abandonment. In 1943 the near-record yield per seeded acre was 66 percent above the average of 10.9 bushels, and production was 38 percent above the average of 218 million bushels.

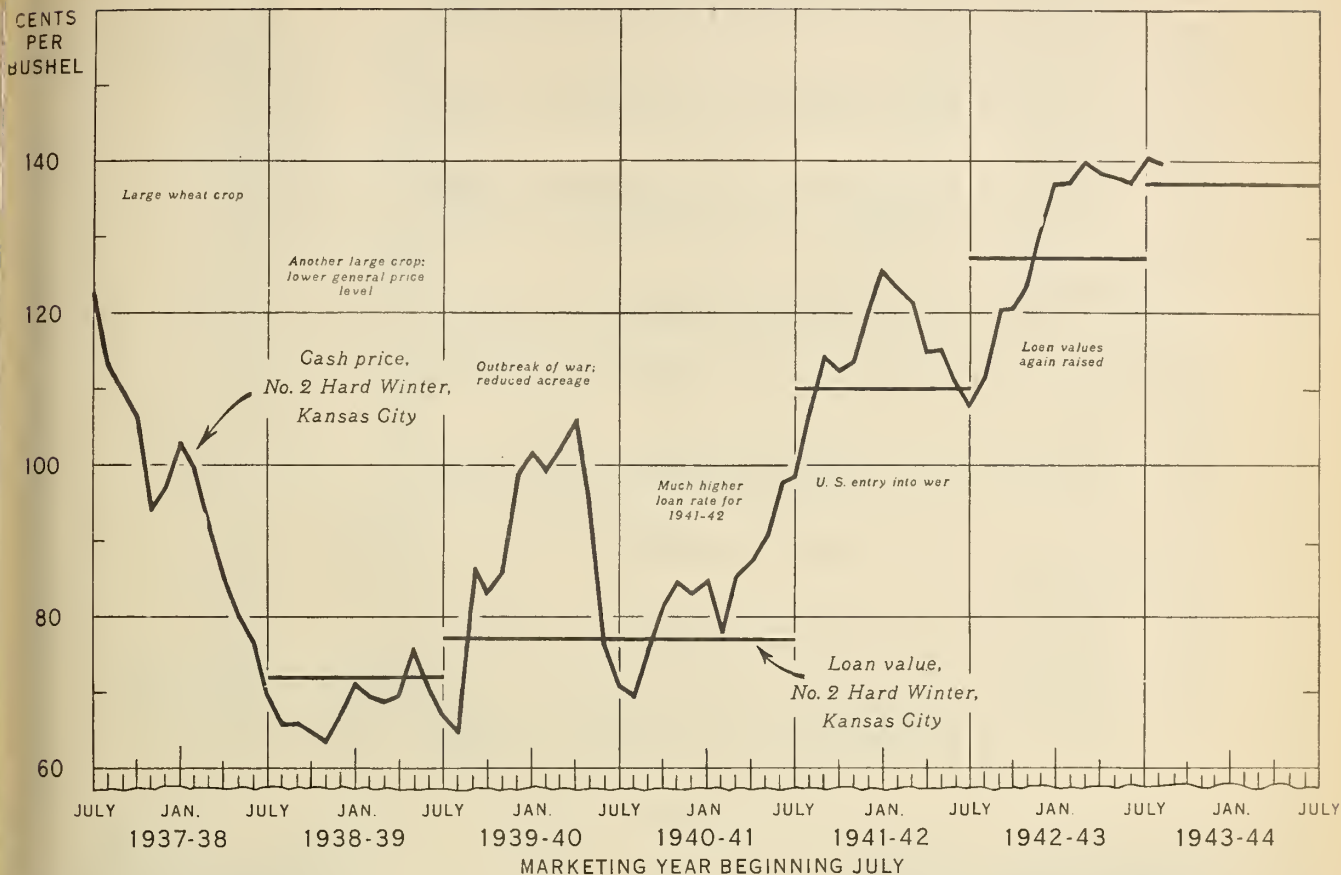
All Spring Wheat: Acreage seeded, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1919-43

Year of harvest	Acreage seeded	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	26,049	7.8	203,637
1920	22,472	10.2	230,050
1921	22,202	9.7	216,171
1922	19,748	13.9	275,190
1923	19,102	10.7	204,183
1924	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	20,816	13.0	268,081
1926	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	22,721	14.8	335,307
1929	23,032	10.3	237,126
1930	22,311	11.3	252,713
1931	20,543	5.7	116,225
1932	22,653	11.7	264,796
1933	24,207	7.2	173,932
1934	19,228	4.5	87,369
1935	22,175	7.2	158,815
1936	23,984	4.4	106,277
1937	22,969	8.1	185,340
1938	22,517	10.4	234,735
1939	16,648	10.5	175,538
1940	18,285	12.2	223,093
1941	16,661	16.4	272,418
1942	14,194	19.6	278,074
1943 <sup>1/</sup>	16,677	18.1	301,100

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.



## WHEAT: LOAN VALUE AND CASH PRICE AT KANSAS CITY, 1937-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43311

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

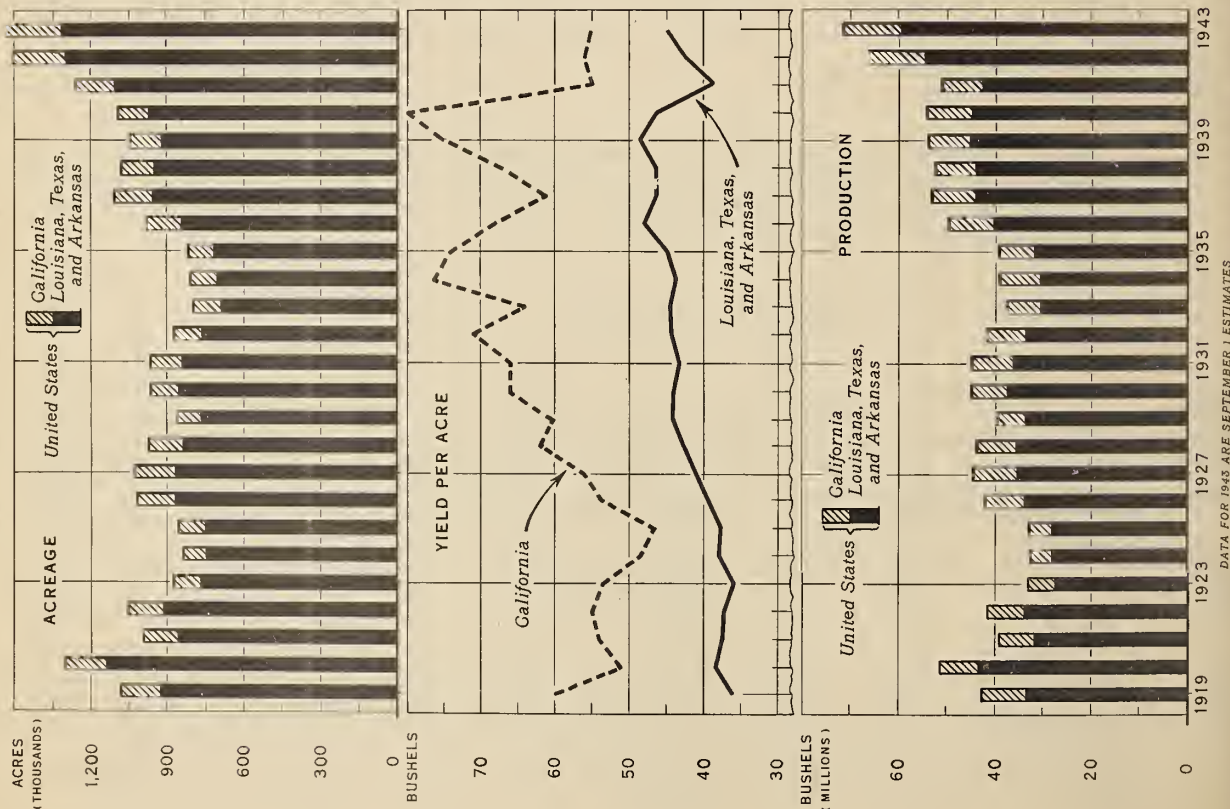
Wheat prices in 1943 were above the loan rate at harvest time for the first since the loan program came into operation. This year market receipts have been small as a result of growers' reluctance to sell, while demand has increased with demand from alcohol producers in addition to that of the regular milling trade.

Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Loan value and cash price per bushel,  
Kansas City, 1937-43

Year begin- ning July	Weighted cash price 1/												: Loan value
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	:Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	:122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	
1938	: 70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	: 66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	: 70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	: 98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	:107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	:140.1	139.8											137

1/ Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review.

# RICE, ROUGH: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA, 1919-43



Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production in Southern States and California, and total acreage and production in the United States, 1919-43

Year	Acreage		Average yield		Production	
	Southern States	Calif.	Southern States	Calif.	Southern States	Calif.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	928	155	36.2	60.0	33,611	9,300
1920	1,137	162	38.2	51.0	43,386	8,262
1921	855	135	37.4	54.0	31,984	7,290
1922	913	140	37.2	55.0	33,963	7,700
1923	768	106	35.9	53.5	27,567	5,671
1924	748	90	37.8	48.5	28,278	4,365
1925	750	103	37.6	46.6	28,236	4,800
1926	867	149	39.3	53.6	34,039	7,986
1927	867	160	41.0	56.0	35,537	8,960
1928	840	132	42.5	61.9	35,663	8,171
1929	765	95	44.2	60.2	33,815	5,719
1930	856	110	44.0	66.1	37,658	7,271
1931	840	125	43.3	66.0	36,363	8,250
1932	764	110	44.3	70.9	33,819	7,800
1933	690	108	44.5	64.0	30,739	6,912
1934	704	108	43.7	76.4	30,791	8,256
1935	717	100	44.7	74.0	32,052	7,400
1936	843	138	48.0	68.0	40,436	9,384
1937	967	149	45.8	61.5	44,314	9,108
1938	951	125	46.4	67.0	44,131	8,375
1939	925	120	48.7	75.0	45,062	9,000
1940	972	118	46.3	80.0	44,993	9,440
1941	1,110	153	38.7	55.0	42,908	8,415
1942	1,298	207	42.2	56.0	54,771	11,592
1943 3/	1,317	221	44.8	55.0	59,062	12,155

1/ Includes production in other States, in thousand bushels, as follows:

222 in 1919, 50 in 1924, 300 in 1925, 610 in 1926, 75 in 1927 and 400 in 1928.

2/ Largest production to date.

3/ Preliminary (Sept. est.)

A 1943 rice crop of 71.22 million bushels is in prospect, based on September 1 condition, and a record high of 1.54 million acres seeded. Indicated production is 7 percent above the large 1942 outturn and 50 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. The very large acreage this year and last reflects high prices for rice and the removal of acreage allotment restrictions.

# RICE, ROUGH: LOUISIANA AND CALIFORNIA PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1924-43

DOLLARS PER  
BARREL OF  
162 POUNDS

6

5

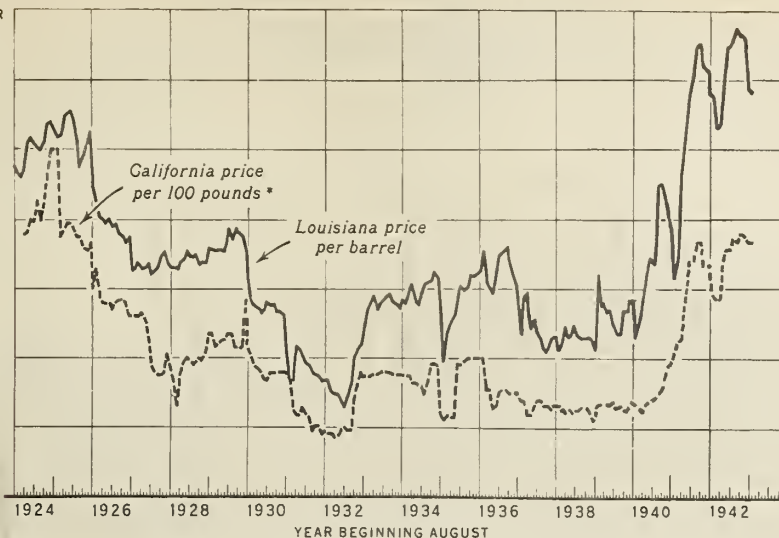
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1

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\* PRICE OF CALIFORNIA PADDY, f.o.b. WAREHOUSE, PRIOR TO JANUARY 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 29539

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Rice prices in Louisiana and California usually follow similar price trends. Prices in both areas declined from 1925 to 1932, then advanced sharply in the spring of 1933 to levels established by marketing agreements. These general levels were maintained (except during the period the processing tax was in effect) until 1937 and 1938, when prices declined as a result of record supplies. Reflecting the war situation prices were moderately higher in 1939, since which time they have been sharply higher as a result of increased foreign and domestic demand. In the last 2 years, the spread between prices in California and Louisiana is wider than usual, reflecting war conditions and the lack of the Hawaiian market for California rice.

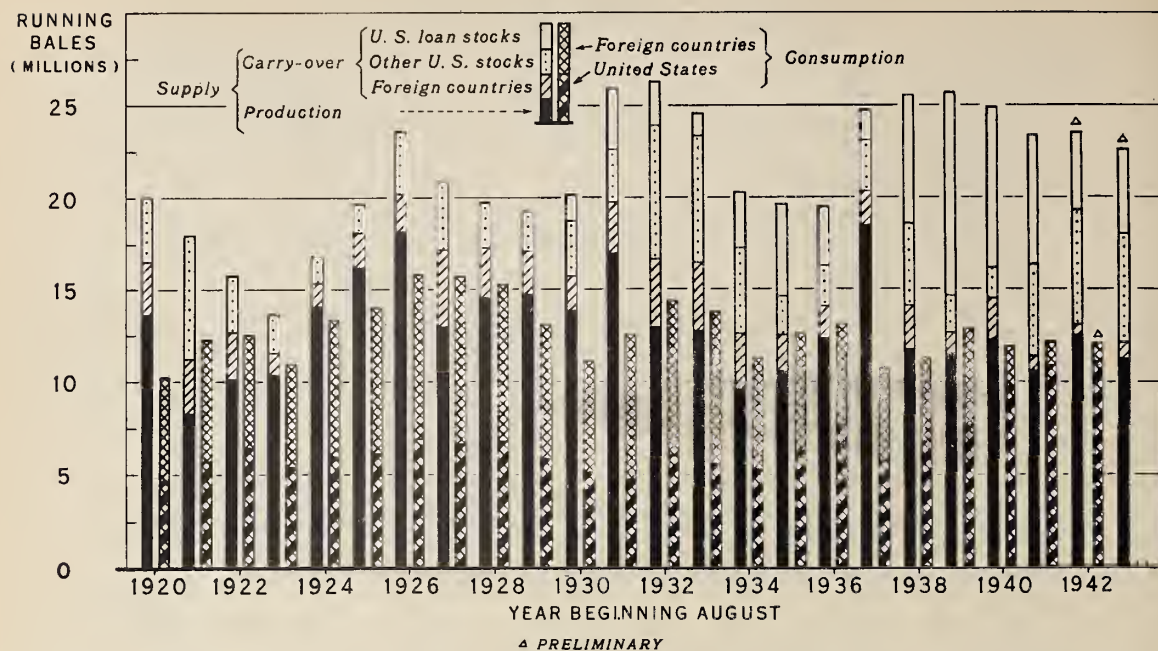
Rice, rough: Louisiana and California prices received  
by farmers, by months, 1924-43

Year begin- ning Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Louisiana price per barrel of 162 pounds											
1924	4.75	4.64	4.61	4.72	5.08	5.18	5.08	5.00	4.97	5.11	5.36	5.40
1925	5.26	5.15	5.18	5.47	5.51	5.54	5.40	5.15	4.72	4.93	5.08	5.26
1926	4.43	4.25	4.03	4.00	3.96	4.00	3.89	3.92	3.78	3.74	3.67	3.74
1927	3.24	3.28	3.38	3.28	3.31	3.35	3.20	3.24	3.31	3.46	3.53	3.35
1928	3.31	3.31	3.28	3.38	3.42	3.53	3.46	3.46	3.49	3.35	3.38	3.38
1929	3.60	3.56	3.53	3.56	3.53	3.60	3.85	3.71	3.85	3.82	3.74	3.56
1930	3.17	2.84	2.77	2.74	2.63	2.70	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.66	2.66	2.63
1931	2.02	1.69	1.69	2.16	2.12	2.02	1.91	1.87	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.66
1932	1.69	1.69	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.37	1.30	1.44	1.69	2.02	2.16	2.20
1933	2.34	2.70	2.81	2.88	2.70	2.81	2.84	2.88	2.92	2.81	2.77	2.70
1934	2.84	2.81	2.99	3.06	2.81	2.77	2.95	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.24	3.17
1935	2.66	1.98	2.34	2.52	2.66	2.99	3.06	2.99	3.02	3.20	3.20	3.24
1936	3.28	3.56	3.13	3.02	2.95	3.31	3.49	3.53	3.60	3.42	3.20	3.06
1937	2.74	2.34	2.88	2.99	2.45	2.59	2.38	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.27	2.30
1938	2.30	2.16	2.34	2.48	2.34	2.38	2.48	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.27
1939	2.09	3.20	2.74	2.81	2.66	2.70	2.48	2.34	2.34	2.70	2.70	2.84
1940	2.84	2.45	2.52	2.84	2.99	3.46	3.74	3.78	4.50	4.50	4.36	4.21
1941	3.82	3.13	3.46	4.61	5.36	5.80	6.05	6.41	6.55	6.55	6.19	6.12
1942	5.76	5.76										
1943	5.83	5.80										
	California price per 100 pounds 1/											
1924				3.77	3.80	3.98	3.97	4.25	3.98	4.22	4.60	5.00
1925	5.00	5.00	3.73	3.85	3.96	3.94	3.85	3.76	3.74	3.59	3.55	3.64
1926	3.00	3.30	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.69	2.79	2.83	2.84	2.80	2.60
1927	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.66	2.53	2.25	1.87	1.79	1.74	1.74	1.79	2.06
1928	1.88	1.68	1.31	1.81	1.96	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.96	1.98	1.97	2.06
1929	2.34	2.35	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.26	2.34	2.33	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.85
1930	2.15	2.06	1.88	1.85	1.79	1.69	1.69	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80
1931	1.80	1.70	1.24	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.20	1.15	.95	1.01	1.01	.90
1932	.94	.91	.90	.84	.88	.98	1.00	.96	.99	1.41	1.63	1.80
1933	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.75
1934	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.60	1.47	1.67	1.91	1.91	1.89
1935	1.18	1.11	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.93	1.93	1.96	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1936	2.00	2.00	1.56	1.56	1.29	1.33	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.51	1.51	1.51
1937	1.51	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.31	1.40	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.29	1.31
1938	1.33	1.33	1.27	1.24	1.27	1.22	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.20
1939	1.13	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.38	1.29	1.27	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.36	1.38
1940	1.36	1.33	1.29	1.24	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.51	1.56	1.73	1.87
1941	1.93	2.00	2.04	2.18	2.76	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36
1942	3.36	2.98										
1943	3.67	3.67										

1/ Prior to January 1935, price of California paddy, f.o.b. warehouse, from Pacific Rural Press.



## COTTON, AMERICAN: WORLD SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION, 1920-43



The indicated world supply of American cotton in 1943-44 is about 22.9 million bales, 0.8 million less than last season. Production and world carry-over are both currently estimated at about 11.5 million bales. Domestic carry-over on August 1 was 10.6 million bales, the sixth consecutive year above 10 million. The world consumption of American cotton totaled about 12.1 million bales in 1942-43 or slightly above the most recent 5-year average. Consumption in the United States declined slightly in 1942-43 and will be further reduced this season.

Cotton, American: World Supply and consumption, 1920-43

Year begin- ning Aug.	Supply							Mill consumption 1/			
	Carry-over Aug. 1			World total production	World total supply	World total consumption	United States	Foreign countries	World total consumption		
	United States										
	Loan stocks	Other stocks	Total	Foreign countries	carry-over						
	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	1,000 run- ning bales	
1920	0	3,541	3,541	2,797	6,338	13,664	20,002	4,677	5,591	10,268	
1921	0	6,724	6,724	2,950	9,674	8,285	17,959	5,613	6,596	12,209	
1922	0	3,156	3,156	2,524	5,680	10,124	15,804	6,325	6,124	12,449	
1923	0	2,129	2,129	1,189	3,318	10,330	13,648	5,353	5,564	10,917	
1924	0	1,439	1,439	1,272	2,711	14,006	16,717	5,917	7,394	13,311	
1925	0	1,503	1,503	1,877	3,380	16,181	19,561	6,176	7,834	14,010	
1926	0	3,413	3,413	2,088	5,501	18,162	23,663	6,880	8,668	15,748	
1927	0	3,662	3,662	4,183	7,845	12,957	20,802	6,535	9,041	15,576	
1928	0	2,425	2,425	2,781	5,206	14,555	19,761	6,778	8,448	15,226	
1929	0	2,131	2,131	2,386	4,517	14,716	19,233	5,803	7,218	13,021	
1930	2/ 1,312	3,010	4,322	1,865	6,187	13,873	20,060	5,084	5,972	11,056	
1931	2/ 3,393	2,870	6,263	2,713	8,976	16,877	25,853	4,744	7,784	12,528	
1932	2/ 2,379	7,201	9,580	3,683	13,263	12,961	26,224	6,004	8,381	14,385	
1933	1,129	6,952	8,081	3,728	11,809	12,712	24,521	5,553	8,227	13,780	
1934	3,002	4,646	7,648	3,053	10,701	9,576	20,277	5,241	5,965	11,206	
1935	5,088	2,049	7,137	1,904	9,041	10,495	19,536	6,221	6,282	12,503	
1936	3,237	2,099	5,336	1,662	6,998	12,375	19,373	7,768	5,325	13,093	
1937	1,665	2,722	4,387	1,848	6,235	18,412	24,647	5,616	5,179	10,795	
1938	6,964	4,482	11,446	2,341	13,787	11,665	25,452	6,736	4,513	11,249	
1939	11,049	1,907	12,956	1,181	14,137	11,418	25,555	7,655	5,221	12,876	
1940	8,733	1,736	10,469	2,073	12,542	12,305	24,847	9,576	2,291	11,867	
1941	7,047	4,979	12,026	771	12,797	10,628	23,425	10,974	1,236	12,210	
1942	3/ 4,218	6,287	10,505	610	11,115	12,633	23,748	10,930	1,210	12,140	
1943	3/ 4,608	5,961	10,569	900	11,469	11,250	22,719				

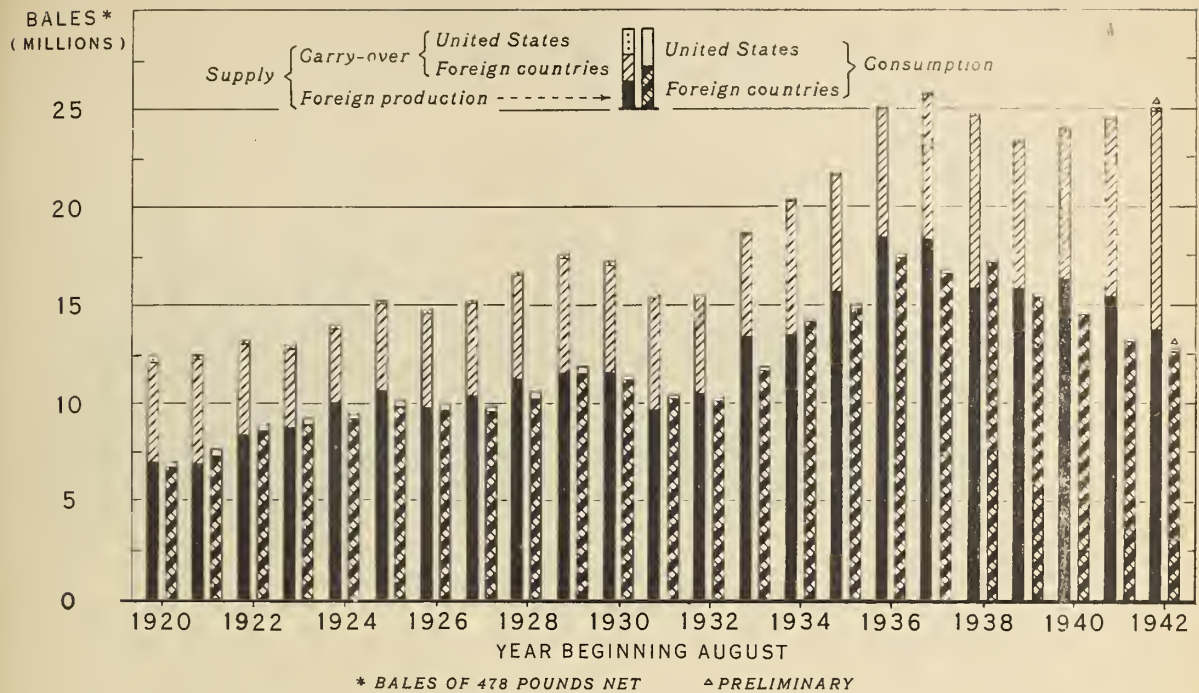
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, the New York Cotton Exchange Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and estimates by the Department of Agriculture.

1/ Excluding from 18,000 to 183,000 bales destroyed annually.

2/ Probably includes some futures, the exact amount of which is not known.

3/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

## COTTON, FOREIGN: WORLD SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION, 1920-42



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38618 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Despite decreased foreign production in both 1941 and 1942, the world carry-over of foreign grown cotton has increased each year since 1939. World consumption of foreign cotton on the other hand has declined each year since 1938-39. As a result of these divergent trends, the 1943 estimated carry-over represented about 11.8 months' supply at the 1942-43 rate of consumption compared with 5.2 months' supply represented by the 1939 carry-over in terms of the 1938-39 rate of consumption.

Cotton, foreign: World supply and consumption, 1920-43

Year beginning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/		
	Carry-over August 1		World total carry-over	World production	World total supply	United States	Foreign countries	World total consumption
	United States stocks	Foreign countries						
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	283	5,131	5,414	6,964	12,378	216	6,667	6,883
1921	172	5,323	5,495	6,888	12,383	297	7,272	7,569
1922	166	4,648	4,814	8,327	13,141	341	8,547	8,888
1923	196	4,057	4,253	8,760	13,013	328	8,782	9,110
1924	117	3,786	3,903	10,088	13,991	276	9,147	9,423
1925	107	4,461	4,568	10,562	15,130	280	9,878	10,158
1926	129	4,843	4,972	9,768	14,740	310	9,621	9,931
1927	100	4,709	4,809	10,386	15,195	299	9,567	9,866
1928	111	5,218	5,329	11,247	16,576	313	10,239	10,552
1929	182	5,842	6,024	11,535	17,559	303	11,551	11,854
1930	208	5,497	5,705	11,503	17,208	179	11,197	11,376
1931	107	5,725	5,832	9,602	15,434	122	10,239	10,361
1932	98	4,975	5,073	10,500	15,573	133	10,133	10,266
1933	83	5,224	5,307	13,354	18,661	147	11,675	11,822
1934	96	6,743	6,839	13,466	20,305	120	14,154	14,274
1935	71	5,960	6,031	15,646	21,677	130	14,896	15,026
1936	73	6,578	6,651	18,354	25,005	182	17,303	17,485
1937	112	7,348	7,460	18,333	25,793	132	16,646	16,778
1938	87	9,828	9,915	15,844	24,759	122	17,136	17,258
1939	77	7,424	7,501	15,908	23,409	129	15,461	15,590
1940	95	7,635	7,730	16,289	24,019	146	14,529	14,675
1941	140	9,104	9,244	15,573	24,817	196	13,166	13,362
1942 3/	135	11,270	11,405	13,850	25,255	170	12,540	12,710
1943 3/	88	12,357	12,445					

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, the New York Cotton Exchange Service, and estimates by the Department of Agriculture.

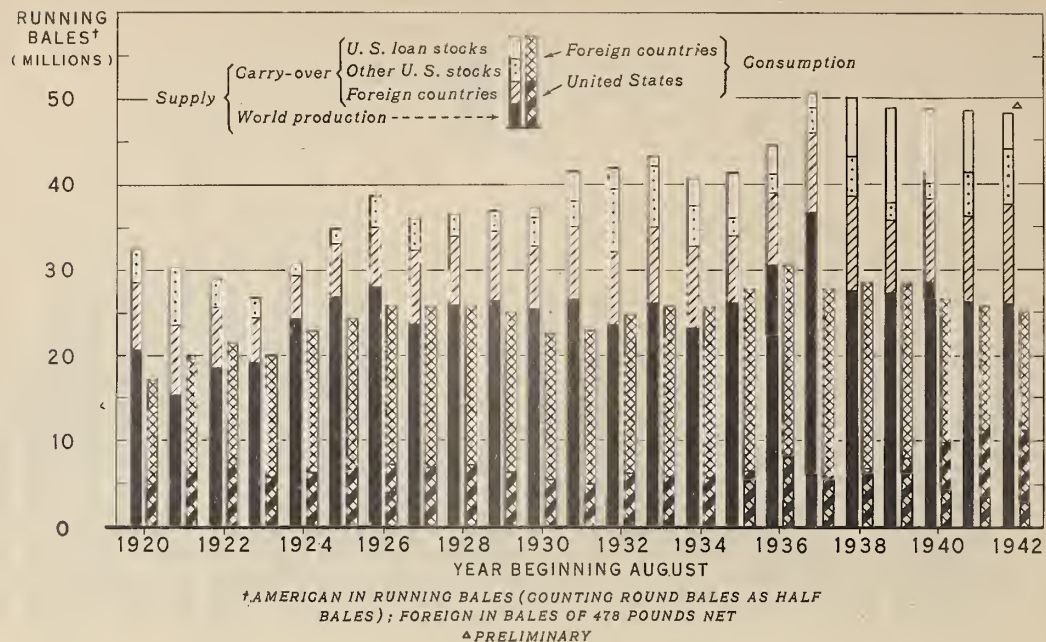
1/ Excludes from 50,000 to 100,000 bales destroyed annually for recent years.

2/ 478 pounds net weight.

3/ Preliminary and partly estimated.



## COTTON, ALL KINDS: WORLD SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION, 1920-42



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38616 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

World cotton consumption has declined each year since 1938, the last full season before the outbreak of war. In that year consumption totaled about 28.5 million bales whereas in 1942-43 it is tentatively estimated at about 24.8 million bales, a decline of 13 percent. Domestic consumption advanced from 6.9 million in 1938-39 to 11.1 million in 1942-43, a gain of 62 percent, while foreign consumption dropped from 21.6 million to an estimated 13.8 million or 36 percent.

The carry-over of cotton in this country at the beginning of the current season was 10.7 million bales or about 18 percent less than on August 1, 1939. Foreign carry-over on August 1, 1943 was tentatively estimated at 13.3 million bales or 54 percent larger than at the outbreak of war in 1939. The end-of-season carry-over both in foreign countries and in the entire world was higher than ever before on August 1, 1943.

Cotton, all kinds: World supply and consumption, 1920-43

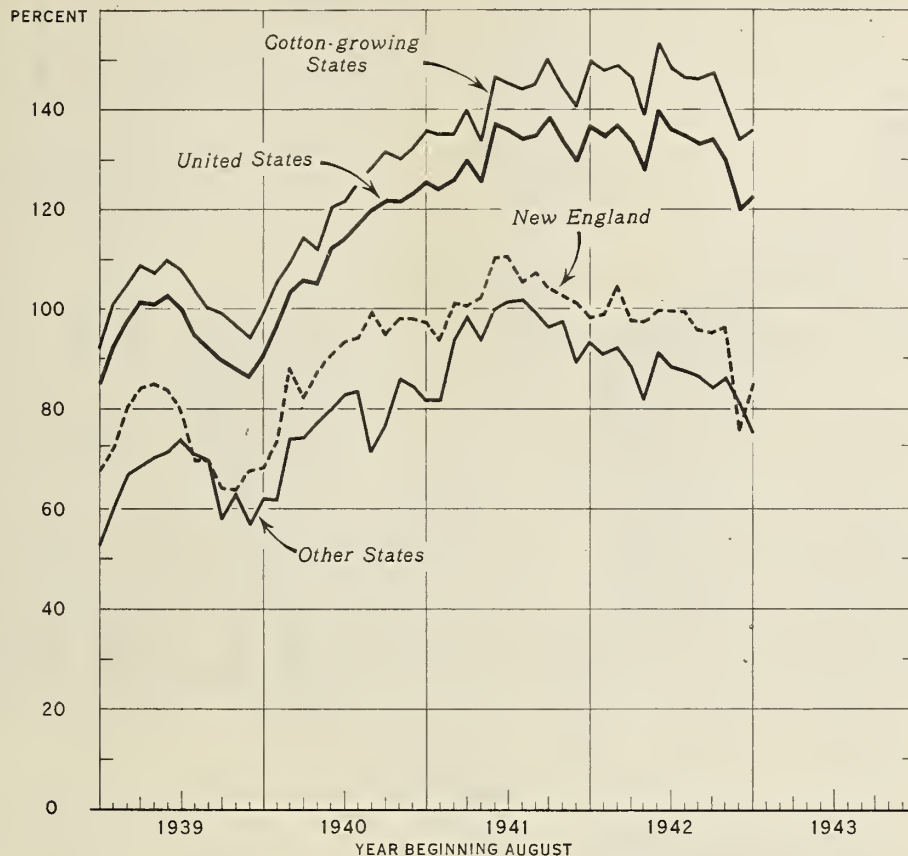
Year begin- ning Aug.	Supply						Mill consumption 1/		
	Carry-over Aug. 1								
	United States			Foreign countries		World	United States		World
	Loan stocks	Other stocks	Total	carry-over	total	produc- tion	States	Foreign countries	total consump- tion
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	0	3,824	3,824	7,928	11,752	20,628	4,893	12,258	17,151
1921	0	8,896	8,896	8,273	15,169	15,173	5,810	13,868	19,778
1922	0	3,322	3,322	7,172	10,494	18,451	6,666	14,671	21,337
1923	0	2,325	2,325	5,246	7,571	19,090	5,681	14,346	20,027
1924	0	1,556	1,556	5,058	6,614	24,094	6,193	16,841	22,734
1925	0	1,610	1,610	6,338	7,948	26,743	6,456	17,712	24,168
1926	0	3,542	3,542	6,931	10,473	27,930	7,190	18,489	25,679
1927	0	3,762	3,762	8,892	12,654	23,343	6,834	18,608	25,442
1928	0	2,536	2,536	7,999	10,535	25,802	7,091	18,687	25,778
1929	0	2,313	2,313	9,228	10,541	26,251	6,106	18,769	24,875
1930	3/ 1,312	3,218	4,530	7,362	11,892	25,376	5,263	17,169	22,432
1931	3/ 3,393	2,977	6,370	8,438	14,808	26,479	4,866	16,023	22,889
1932	3/ 2,779	7,299	8,658	8,658	18,336	23,461	6,137	18,514	24,651
1933	1,129	7,035	8,164	8,952	17,116	26,066	5,700	19,902	25,602
1934	3,002	4,742	7,744	9,796	17,540	23,042	5,361	20,119	25,480
1935	5,088	2,120	7,208	7,864	15,072	26,141	6,351	21,178	27,529
1936	3,237	2,172	5,409	8,240	13,649	30,729	7,950	22,688	30,638
1937	1,665	2,834	4,499	9,136	13,695	36,745	5,748	21,825	27,573
1938	6,994	4,509	11,533	11,169	22,702	27,509	50,211	6,658	28,507
1939	11,049	1,984	13,033	8,605	21,638	27,326	48,964	7,784	28,486
1940	8,733	1,831	10,564	9,703	20,272	28,594	48,866	9,722	26,542
1941	7,047	5,119	12,166	9,875	22,041	28,201	48,242	11,170	25,572
1942 4/	4,218	6,422	10,640	11,880	22,520	26,483	49,003	11,100	24,850
1943 4/	4,608	6,049	10,657	13,257	23,914				

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, the New York Cotton Exchange Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and estimates by the Department of Agriculture.

1/ Excluding from 18,000 to 285,000 bales destroyed annually. 2/ American in running bales (counting round bales as half bales) and foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds net weight. 3/ Probably includes some futures, the exact amount of which is not known. 4/ Preliminary and partly estimated.



**PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY  
BASED ON 80-HOURS-PER-WEEK OPERATION,  
BY AREAS, UNITED STATES, 1939-43**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43289 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The peak in textile production appears definitely to have passed. The trend in spindle activity in the noncotton-growing States has been downward for more than 1½ years. In the cotton-growing States, which represent about four-fifths of the total industry, the percentage of activity has been declining since the middle of the 1942-43 season. For the country as a whole, spindle activity this summer was at the lowest level since the latter part of the 1940-41 season. Because of the difficult labor situation in the cotton textile industry and the possibility in some instances of demand falling below the ability of the mills to produce, the outlook is for the decline in spindle activity to continue.

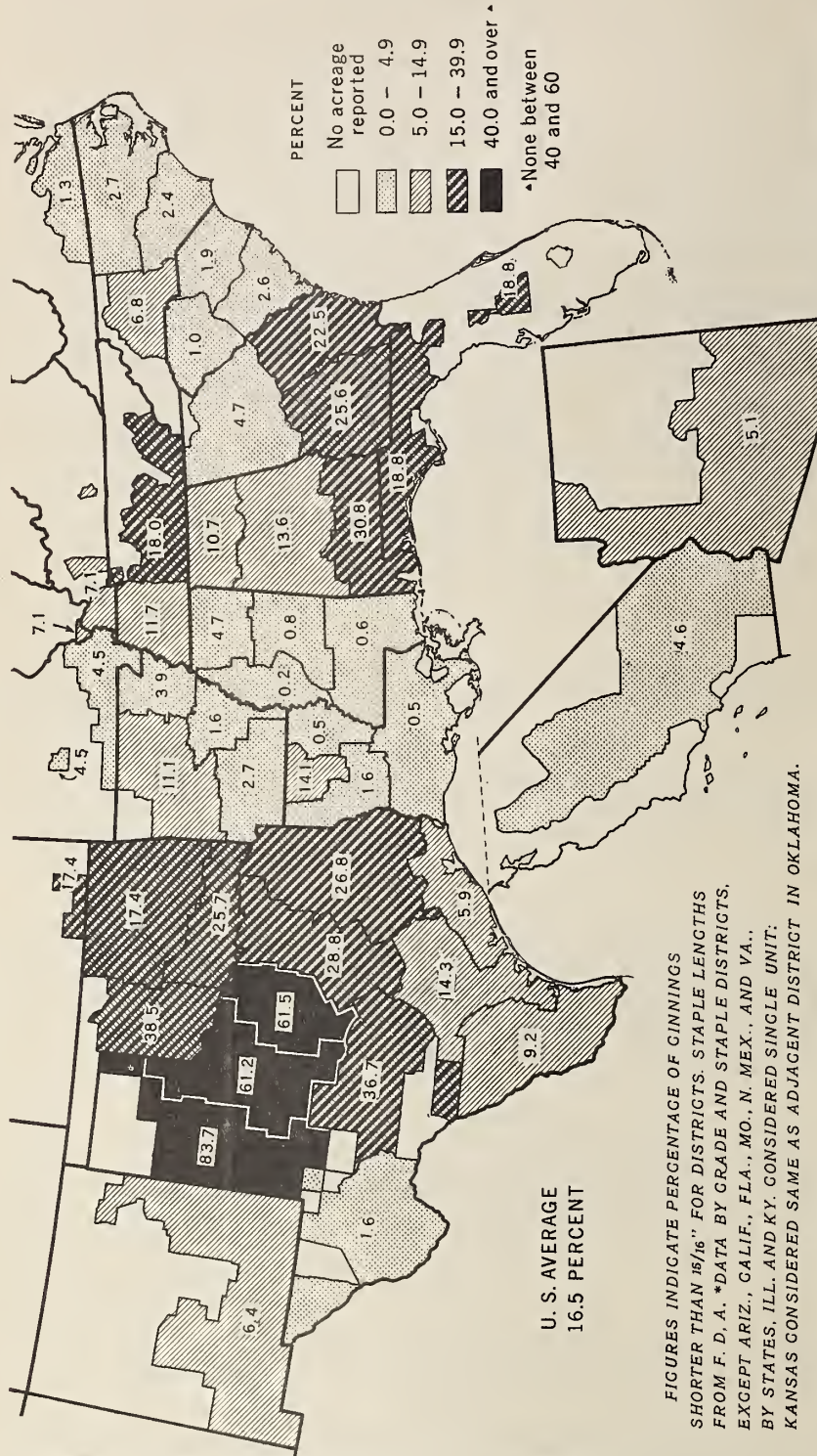
Percentage of activity in the cotton spinning industry based on 80-hours-per-week operation,  
by areas, United States, 1939-43

Area and year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States :													
1939 :	85.1	92.5	97.9	101.4	100.7	102.8	99.7	94.6	92.0	89.4	87.9	86.6	94.2
1940 :	90.5	96.8	103.5	105.7	105.2	112.3	114.0	116.9	120.1	121.7	121.5	123.0	110.9
1941 :	125.4	124.0	125.9	129.8	125.4	137.0	136.3	134.3	135.2	138.5	133.7	130.2	131.2
1942 :	127.0	135.0	137.3	133.9	128.3	139.8	135.9	134.4	133.2	134.1	130.0	120.0	133.2
1943 1/ :	122.5												
Cotton-growing States :													
1939 :	92.3	100.8	105.0	108.5	107.2	110.2	107.9	103.7	100.2	98.9	96.7	94.1	102.1
1940 :	98.9	105.6	109.6	114.4	112.0	120.4	121.7	125.4	128.5	131.8	130.3	132.4	119.2
1941 :	135.8	135.0	134.9	140.0	133.8	146.7	145.4	144.2	145.1	150.5	144.4	140.5	141.4
1942 :	150.3	148.1	146.8	146.4	139.3	153.4	146.4	146.5	146.2	147.5	141.3	134.3	145.9
1943 1/ :	135.0												
New England :													
1939 :	67.7	71.9	80.4	84.1	84.9	84.2	77.9	69.6	69.7	64.0	63.6	67.4	73.8
1940 :	68.0	73.6	88.0	82.3	87.4	91.0	93.6	94.5	99.5	95.1	98.2	97.8	89.1
1941 :	97.6	94.1	101.3	100.7	102.2	110.3	110.5	109.6	107.2	104.1	102.6	100.8	103.1
1942 :	98.2	98.7	104.7	97.5	97.1	99.7	99.5	99.3	95.4	94.9	96.7	76.0	96.5
1943 1/ :	85.2												
Other States :													
1939 :	53.3	60.0	66.8	68.4	70.6	71.6	73.9	70.5	69.5	58.2	63.1	56.8	65.2
1940 :	61.9	61.7	74.2	74.6	77.4	79.8	83.3	83.6	71.6	76.9	85.8	84.5	76.3
1941 :	81.8	82.1	94.2	96.6	93.7	99.7	101.5	102.2	99.2	96.5	97.4	89.3	94.7
1942 :	93.4	91.2	92.6	88.5	81.7	91.5	88.1	87.5	86.6	84.3	86.2	80.7	87.7
1943 1/ :	75.1												

Compiled from records and reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

# COTTON, UPLAND: PERCENTAGE OF GINNINGS SHORTER THAN 15/16 INCH. BY DISTRICTS, 1940-42 AVERAGE \*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43300

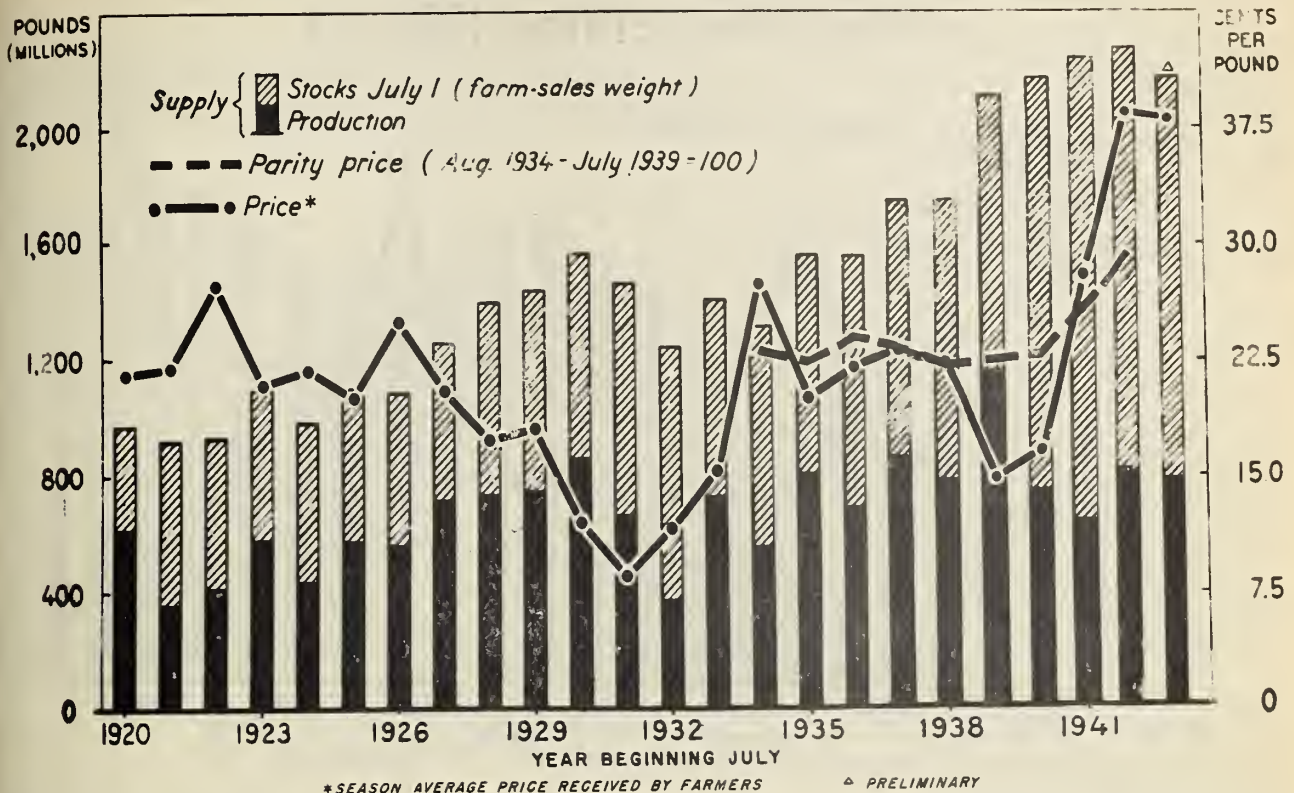
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of cotton having a staple length of less than 15/16" is much more important in Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee than elsewhere in the Belt. Of the total short staple cotton produced during the past 3 years, over 90 percent of it was from these 5 States, even though their total production of cotton was only 50 percent of the United States total. The percentage of cotton under 15/16" ranged from less than 1 percent in some districts of Mississippi and Louisiana to over 80 percent in western Texas.

In view of the large supply of short staple cotton now on hand, a shift in 1944 of at least some short staple cotton acreage to longer staple varieties or to other crops appears warranted.



# Flue-cured Tobacco: Supply and Price in the United States, 1920-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26476-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of flue-cured tobacco is expected to be about 4 percent below last year but somewhat above 1941. Further reduction of stocks resulted from increased domestic utilization, substantial lend-lease shipments, and other exports. The average farm price, this year and last, topped all previous peaks back to 1919.

Flue-cured tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, price, and parity price, United States, 1920-43

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Price	Parity price	Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Price	Parity price
begin- ning July	duction: sales	:(farm- weight):	Mil.lb.	cents	per pound	begin- ning July	duction: sales	:(farm- weight):	Mil.lb.	cents	per pound
1920	616.0	352.5	968.5	21.5		1932	373.7	867.0	1,240.7	11.6	
1921	358.8	557.8	916.6	21.9		1933	733.4	675.8	1,409.2	15.3	
1922	415.4	513.3	928.7	27.2		1934	557.8	763.0	1,320.8	27.2	23.1
1923	580.7	507.7	1,088.4	20.8		1935	811.2	752.6	1,563.8	20.0	22.4
1924	437.3	545.6	982.9	21.6		1936	682.8	871.3	1,554.1	22.2	23.8
1925	575.1	526.4	1,101.5	20.0		1937	866.3	883.2	1,749.5	23.0	23.4
1926	560.1	523.7	1,083.8	24.9		1938	786.8	954.5	1,741.3	22.2	22.2
1927	718.8	538.9	1,257.7	20.5		1939	1,170.9	946.3	2,117.2	14.9	22.4
1928	739.1	657.9	1,397.0	17.3		1940	759.9	1,409.7	2,169.6	16.4	22.7
1929	750.0	688.8	1,438.8	18.0		1941	649.5	1,592.9	2,242.4	28.1	26.3
1930	865.2	703.4	1,568.6	12.0		1942	811.7	1,459.5	2,271.2	38.4	29.3
1931	669.5	794.5	1,464.0	8.4		1943	1,778.3	2,137.8	2,157.1	38.0	

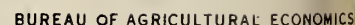
Compiled from data of the Food Distribution Administration. Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

1/ Indicated September 1.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Through September 25.

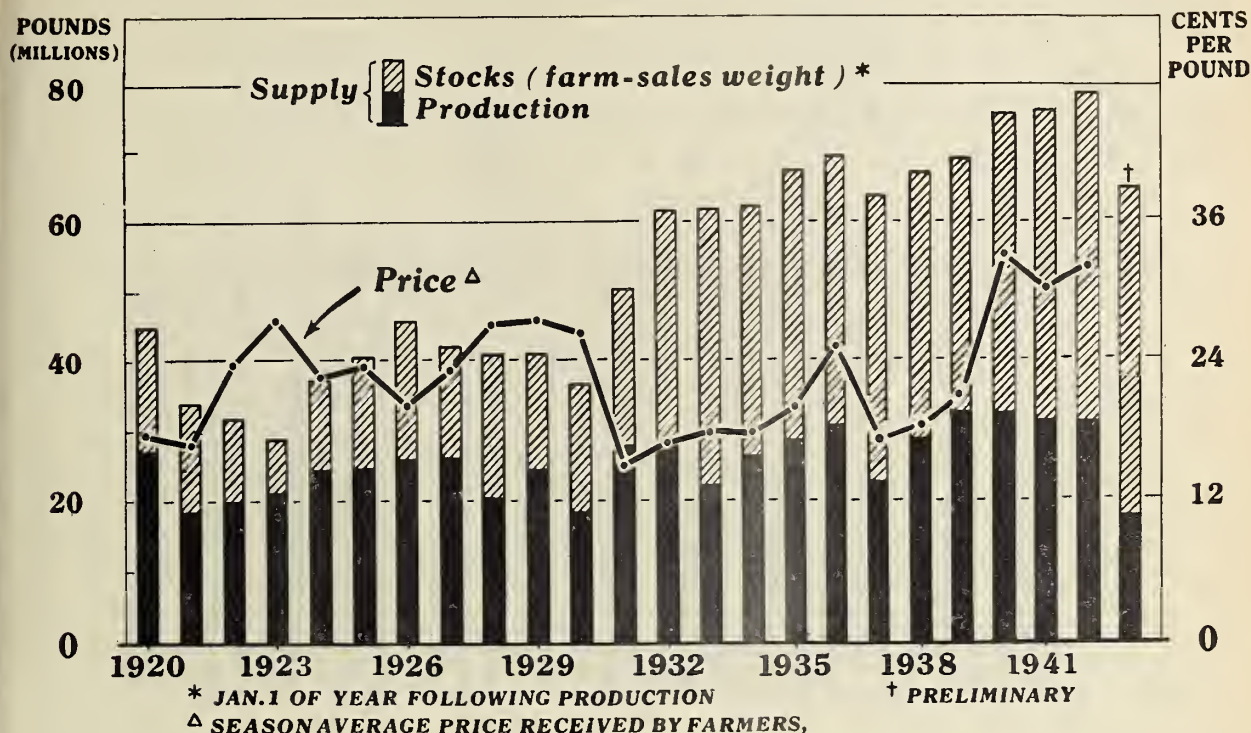




Burley tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, price, and parity price, United States, 1920-43

2/ Estimated.

# Maryland Tobacco: Supply and Price in the United States, 1920-43



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 28229 B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although production of Maryland tobacco this season is the lowest since 1915, stocks in the hands of dealers and manufacturers are only slightly below last year. Export markets have been insignificant since the beginning of the war, but domestic demand for the leaf have increased in proportion to the rise in demand for cigarettes. The total supply for 1943-44 is expected to be the smallest since 1937, and in relation to demand probably the lowest on record.

Maryland tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, and season average farm price, United States, 1920-43.

Calendar Year	Production : Million pounds	Stocks : Jan. 1 1/2 : Million pounds	Supply : Million pounds	Farm price : per pound	Calendar Year	Production : Million pounds	Stocks : Jan. 1 1/2 : Million pounds	Supply : Million pounds	Farm price : per pound
1920	27.1	17.2	44.3	17.8	1933	22.2	38.9	61.1	17.8
1921	18.6	14.7	33.3	16.9	1934	26.2	36.0	62.2	17.5
1922	20.0	11.4	31.4	23.8	1935	28.7	38.6	67.3	20.0
1923	21.4	7.2	28.6	27.7	1936	30.8	38.5	69.3	25.4
1924	24.5	12.3	36.8	22.7	1937	22.8	41.1	63.9	17.2
1925	24.7	15.6	40.3	23.7	1938	29.2	37.7	66.9	18.5
1926	26.0	19.3	45.3	20.2	1939	32.8	36.3	69.1	21.1
1927	26.2	15.8	42.0	23.4	1940	32.6	43.2	75.8	33.0
1928	20.5	20.9	41.4	27.2	1941	31.2	45.0	76.2	30.1
1929	24.8	16.0	40.8	27.7	1942	31.0	47.7	78.7	32.0
1930	19.6	17.7	37.3	26.6	1943 2/	17.8	47.0	64.8	
1931	28.1	21.8	49.9	15.0					
1932	28.7	32.3	61.0	16.8					

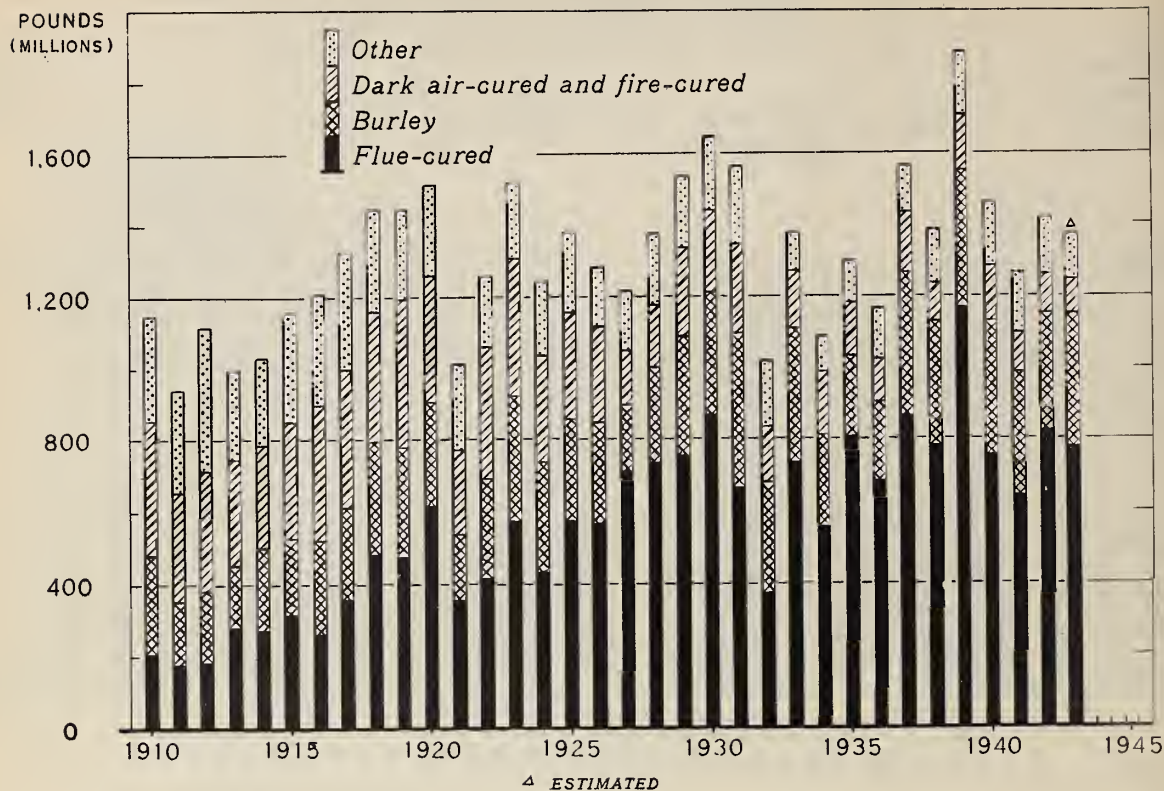
Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Stocks as of January 1 of year following production. Farm-sales weight.

2/ September 1 estimates.



# PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, BY TYPES, UNITED STATES, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42850 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total production of tobacco in 1943 is expected to be approximately 41 million pounds less than in 1942 and about 109 million pounds smaller than the 1938-42 average. Over a period of years there has been an upward trend in the contribution to the total production of tobacco made by the light types, particularly flue-cured, and a decline in the proportion of the total represented by dark tobaccos and cigar leaf.

Production of tobacco, by types, United States, 1910-43 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Flue-cured types 11-14	Burley type 31	Dark 2/	Other 3/	Total	Year	Flue-cured types 11-14	Burley type 31	Dark 2/	Other 3/	Total
	Million Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1910	206.8	273.9	377.7	-	1,442.3	1927	718.8	176.2	150.1	166.2	1,211.3
1911	176.2	174.8	301.1	-	940.9	1928	739.1	269.1	180.4	184.6	1,373.2
1912	187.5	196.1	327.3	-	1,117.4	1929	750.0	337.4	247.2	198.1	1,532.7
1913	282.8	176.8	282.4	-	991.6	1930	865.2	349.2	232.2	201.4	1,648.0
1914	275.4	224.7	284.7	-	1,036.7	1931	669.5	424.8	253.8	217.0	1,565.1
1915	312.0	217.3	322.4	-	1,157.4	1932	373.7	303.7	161.3	179.3	1,018.0
1916	263.3	257.1	375.8	-	1,206.8	1933	733.4	377.5	160.2	100.9	1,372.0
1917	358.8	251.5	386.1	-	1,325.5	1934	557.8	425.2	173.2	101.4	1,084.6
1918	487.1	312.0	355.1	-	1,444.5	1935	811.2	222.1	148.6	120.1	1,302.0
1919	476.9	300.3	422.1	244.9	1,444.2	1936	682.8	220.4	124.4	135.2	1,162.8
1920	616.0	287.7	350.9	254.6	1,509.2	1937	866.3	402.2	166.9	133.6	1,569.0
1921	358.8	175.7	237.3	233.1	1,004.9	1938	786.8	339.2	115.7	143.9	1,385.6
1922	415.4	276.4	367.7	194.8	1,254.3	1939	1,170.9	395.4	143.6	170.9	1,880.8
1923	580.7	340.4	381.7	214.8	1,517.6	1940	759.9	375.3	150.1	176.8	1,462.1
1924	437.3	295.8	306.1	205.7	1,244.9	1941	649.5	336.8	101.2	174.5	1,262.0
1925	575.1	277.8	303.0	220.1	1,376.0	1942	811.7	343.2	105.2	152.3	1,412.4
1926	560.1	288.8	267.2	173.2	1,289.3	1943 <sup>6/</sup>	778.3	371.3	95.1	126.9	1,371.6

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to 1919 complete data by types are not available.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes types 21-24 and types 35-37.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes types 41-65, type 32, and types 71 and 72.

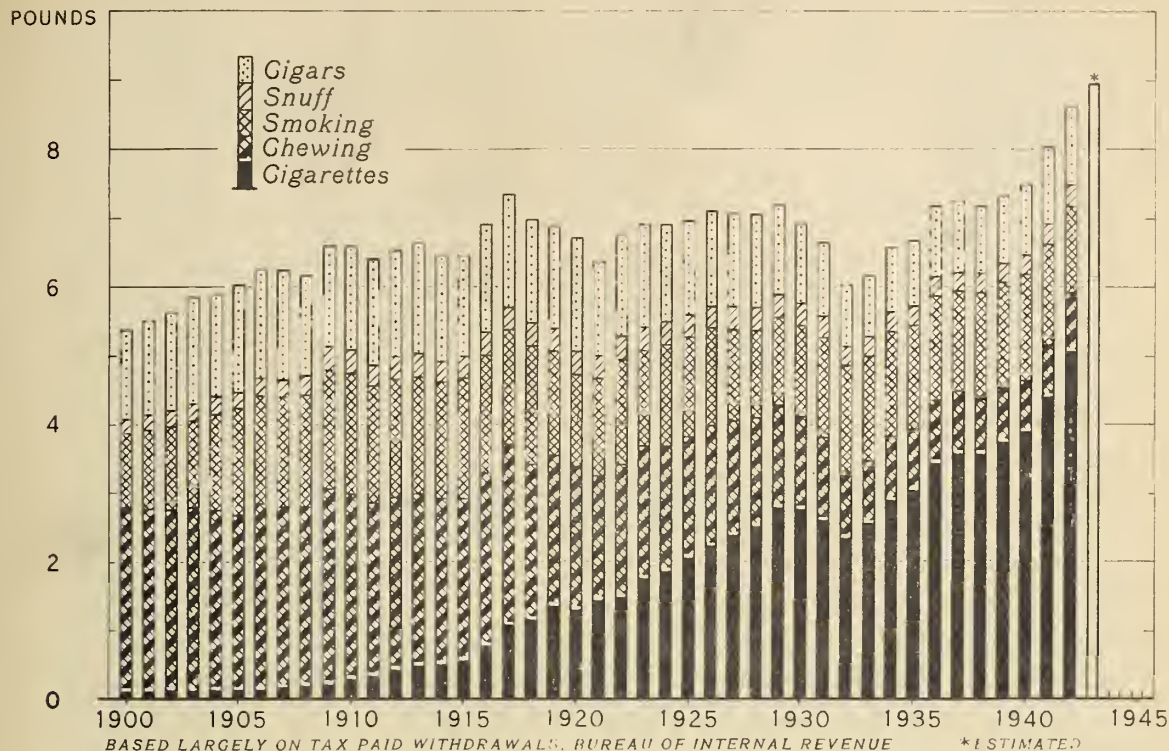
<sup>4/</sup> Includes 18,000,000 pounds not marketed.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes 8,500,000 pounds not marketed.

<sup>6/</sup> Estimated.



# TOBACCO PRODUCTS: CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1943



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 24080

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

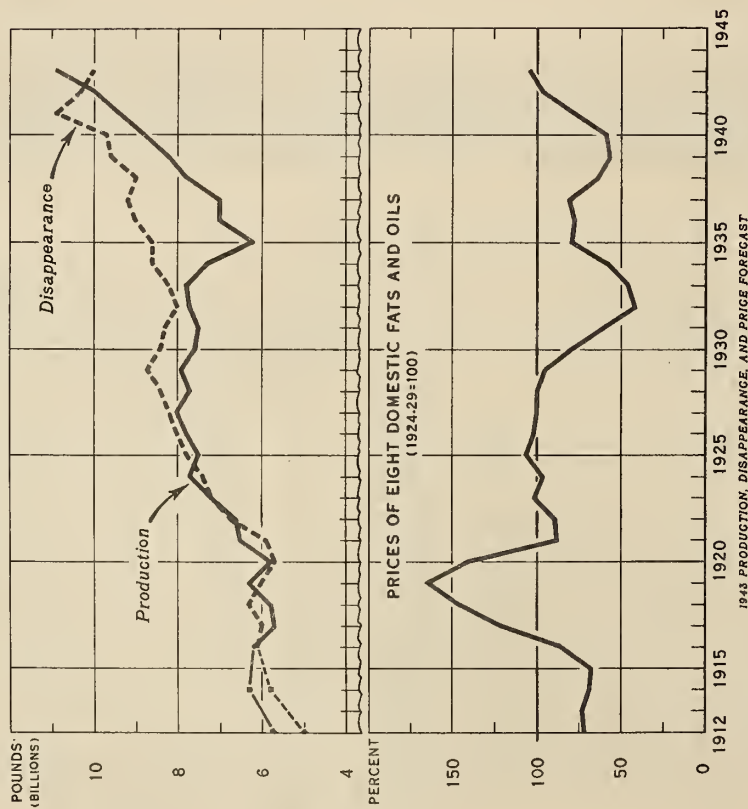
Per capita consumption of tobacco products is expected to reach an all-time peak in 1943, due to increased purchasing power and other wartime conditions. With one exception, each year has shown an increase in total consumption over the preceding year since 1932. Consumption of cigarettes is at the highest level on record, but cigars and chewing tobacco are below last year. Consumption of snuff increased, due partly to increased farm income and factory employment, but smoking tobacco declined still further. The outlook is for a somewhat further increase in total consumption next year.

Per capita consumption of tobacco products in the  
United States, 1900-1943

Calendar Year	Cigars	Cigarettes	Chewing tobacco	Smoking tobacco	Snuff	Total	Calendar Year	Cigars	Cigarettes	Chewing tobacco	Smoking tobacco	Snuff	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1900	1.30	.11	2.69	1.07	.21	5.38	1922	1.48	1.47	1.93	1.53	.35	6.76
1901	1.37	.11	2.66	1.15	.22	5.51	1923	1.51	1.73	1.93	1.39	.35	6.91
1902	1.45	.12	2.62	1.21	.23	5.63	1924	1.42	1.86	1.30	1.48	.34	6.90
1903	1.51	.12	2.68	1.27	.24	5.82	1925	1.37	2.05	1.77	1.44	.33	6.96
1904	1.50	.13	2.61	1.40	.25	5.89	1926	1.39	2.21	1.75	1.42	.32	7.09
1905	1.54	.13	2.54	1.55	.26	6.02	1927	1.35	2.38	1.64	1.33	.34	7.04
1906	1.60	.15	2.65	1.57	.27	6.24	1928	1.34	2.50	1.57	1.28	.34	7.03
1907	1.59	.18	2.60	1.59	.26	6.22	1929	1.31	2.77	1.50	1.27	.33	7.18
1908	1.47	.19	2.60	1.62	.28	6.16	1930	1.18	2.73	1.35	1.32	.33	6.91
1909	1.48	.22	2.83	1.72	.33	6.58	1931	1.08	2.58	1.18	1.46	.32	6.62
1910	1.49	.28	2.71	1.76	.34	6.58	1932	.89	2.32	.97	1.54	.29	6.01
1911	1.55	.33	2.50	1.70	.31	6.39	1933	.89	2.53	.91	1.52	.29	6.14
1912	1.54	.41	2.51	1.72	.33	6.51	1934	.95	2.77	.91	1.52	.29	6.54
1913	1.61	.48	2.50	1.70	.34	6.63	1935	.90	3.02	.90	1.49	.28	6.65
1914	1.55	.50	2.37	1.71	.31	6.44	1936	1.03	3.41	.91	1.51	.30	7.16
1915	1.47	.56	2.33	1.75	.32	6.43	1937	1.04	3.56	.89	1.44	.29	7.22
1916	1.58	.77	2.51	1.71	.34	6.91	1938	.97	3.55	.82	1.53	.29	7.17
1917	1.65	1.08	2.60	1.67	.33	7.33	1939	.99	3.72	.78	1.53	.29	7.31
1918	1.51	1.14	2.24	1.73	.35	6.97	1940	1.02	3.82	.76	1.54	.29	7.49
1919	1.48	1.34	2.18	1.51	.33	6.84	1941	1.08	4.39	.78	1.49	.30	8.01
1920	1.66	1.29	2.05	1.30	.34	6.70	1942	1.13	5.09	.84	1.26	.31	8.52
1921	1.36	1.42	1.81	1.42	.33	6.34	1943	1/					8.95

1/ Estimated.

# FATS AND OILS: PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS, APPARENT DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1912-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43272

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

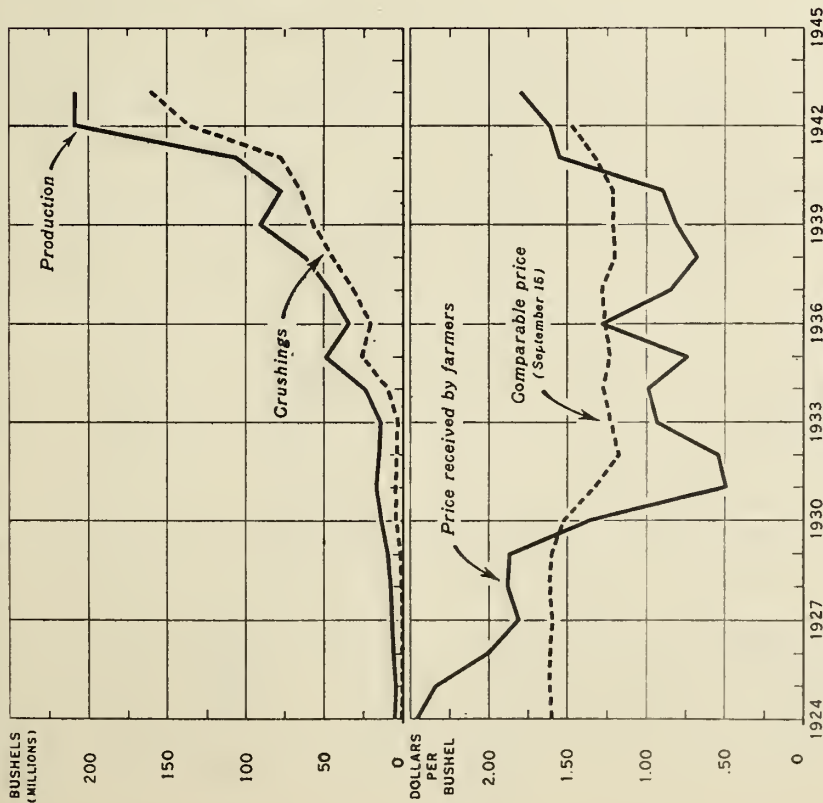
In 1943 the United States will be a net exporter of fats and oils for the first time since 1924, reflecting loss of imports from the Far East and large lend-lease shipments to our Allies. Domestic production of fats has increased sharply since 1939 and is expected to increase further in 1944. Domestic disappearance, which includes military as well as civilian use, has been reduced since 1941 by limitation orders and rationing of food fats. Prices of fats and oils are restrained by ceiling orders, but are now about 80 percent above the low level of 1939 and slightly above the 1924-29 average.

Fats and oils: Production from domestic materials, apparent domestic disappearance, and index numbers of wholesale prices, 1912-43

Year	Production : Million pounds	Apparent : domestic : disappearance : (revised series) : Million pounds	Index numbers of : wholesale prices : of 8 domestic fats : and oils : (1924-29 = 100)
1912	5,671	4,987	72
1913	---	---	73
1914	6,260	5,841	69
1915	---	---	68
1916	6,204	6,056	86
1917	5,666	5,397	121
1918	5,841	6,280	146
1919	6,250	5,363	164
1920	5,756	5,740	141
1921	6,512	5,909	88
1922	6,569	6,716	89
1923	7,219	7,212	101
1924	7,656	7,409	97
1925	7,820	7,818	106
1926	7,825	8,043	102
1927	7,960	8,232	100
1928	7,737	8,434	100
1929	7,894	8,680	96
1930	7,624	8,351	80
1931	7,540	8,312	60
1932	7,687	7,986	42
1933	7,813	8,163	46
1934	7,311	8,605	58
1935	6,179	8,636	79
1936	7,039	9,042	78
1937	6,998	9,188	81
1938	7,774	9,011	64
1939	8,211	9,585	57
1940	8,781	9,741	59
1941	9,385	10,327	78
1942	9,951	10,297	97
1943 1/	10,900	10,000	104

Production computed from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Food Distribution Administration, Bureau of the Census, and Fish and Wildlife Service. Apparent domestic disappearance computed from data on production, foreign trade, and stocks of primary fats and oils, and net exports of compounds and vegetable cooking fats, margarine, and soap in terms of fat content. 1/ Tentative estimates.

# SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS: PRODUCTION, CRUSHINGS, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1924-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 43291 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
DATA FOR 1943 FORECAST ON BASIS OF SEPT. 1 INDICATIONS

Soybean crushings continue to mount and may produce over 1,400,000,000 pounds of oil and 3,800,000 tons of cake and meal in 1943-44. In addition, some soybeans will be used for full-fat flour. Soybean prices are being supported at the highest level since 1929, when most soybeans produced were used for seed.

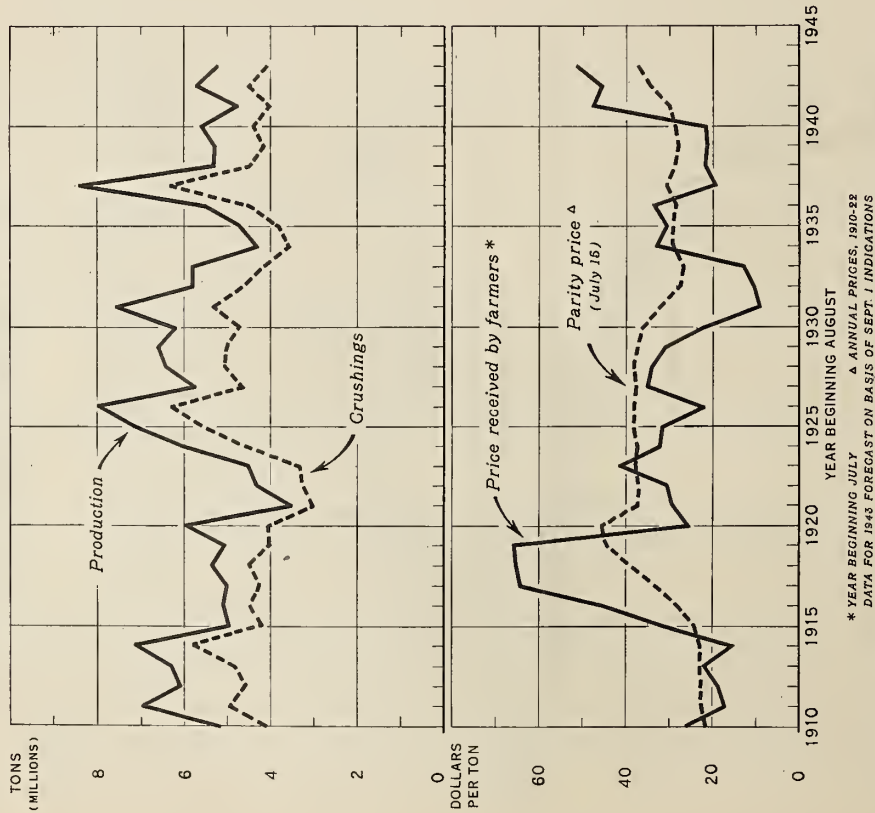
Soybeans: Production, crushings, price received by farmers, and comparable price, United States 1924-43

Year beginning October	Production for beans	Crushings	Season average price per bushel	Comparable price per bushel, September 15 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars	Dollars
1924	4,947	307	2.46	1.60
1925	4,875	351	2.34	1.61
1926	5,239	335	2.01	1.61
1927	6,938	559	1.81	1.59
1928	7,880	882	1.88	1.61
1929	9,438	1,666	1.88	1.60
1930	13,929	4,069	1.36	1.52
1931	17,260	4,725	.49	1.32
1932	15,158	3,470	.54	1.17
1933	13,509	3,064	.93	1.22
1934	23,157	9,105	.99	1.27
1935	48,901	25,181	.73	1.23
1936	33,721	20,618	1.28	1.26
1937	46,164	30,310	.84	1.28
1938	61,906	44,648	.68	1.20
1939	90,141	56,684	.81	1.21
1940	77,468	64,056	.90	1.21
1941	105,587	77,131	1.55	1.32
1942	209,559	2/ 135,000	3/ 1.61	1.47
1943	4/ 208,763	5/ 160,000	5/ 1.80	

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.  
1/ Computed under Section 3 (b) of Price Control Act.  
2/ Partly estimated.  
3/ Preliminary.  
4/ Indicated September 1.  
5/ Forecast.



# COTTONSEED: PRODUCTION, CRUSHINGS, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43290

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1943 cottonseed crop is indicated to be somewhat smaller than the 1942 crop but nearly equal to the average of the past 5 years. Approximately 78.6 percent of the 1942 crop was crushed; the balance was used for seed, feed, and fertilizer. Prices in 1943-44 will be held close to levels permitted by ceilings on oil, meal, linters, and hulls, and will be the highest since 1919.

Cottonseed: Production, crushings, price received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1910-43

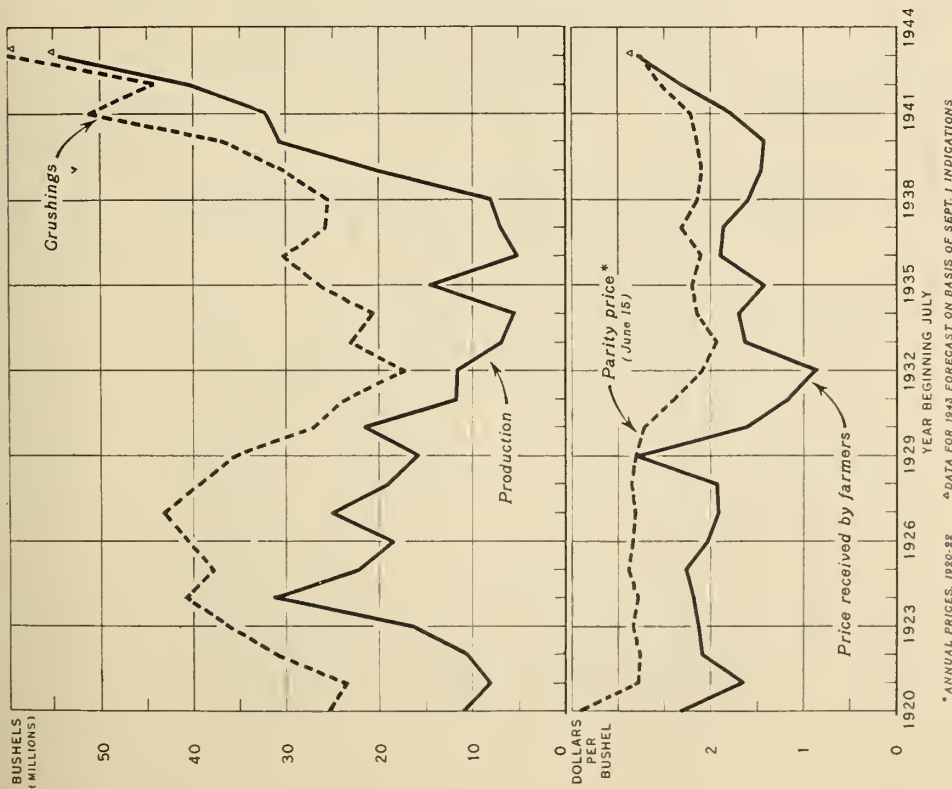
Year beginning August	Production : 1,000 tons	Crushings : 1,000 tons	Season : average price : per ton 1/	Parity price : per ton, July 15 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars
1910	5,156	4,106	26.11	21.65
1911	6,970	4,921	17.18	22.55
1912	6,087	4,580	18.36	22.55
1913	6,286	4,848	21.96	23.00
1914	7,155	5,780	18.51	23.00
1915	4,963	4,202	30.15	24.13
1916	5,085	4,479	45.63	28.19
1917	5,012	4,252	64.28	33.37
1918	5,341	4,479	65.23	39.01
1919	5,069	4,013	65.79	44.65
1920	5,966	4,069	25.65	45.55
1921	3,528	3,008	29.14	37.21
1922	4,330	3,242	30.42	36.98
1923	4,503	3,308	41.23	37.66
1924	6,050	4,605	33.25	37.43
1925	7,150	5,558	31.59	38.34
1926	7,989	6,306	22.04	38.11
1927	5,758	4,654	34.83	37.66
1928	6,435	5,061	34.13	38.11
1929	6,590	5,016	30.95	37.43
1930	6,191	4,715	22.05	36.08
1931	7,604	5,328	8.96	31.80
1932	5,784	4,621	10.32	27.74
1933	5,806	4,157	12.89	26.83
1934	4,282	3,550	33.09	29.09
1935	4,729	3,818	30.54	29.54
1936	5,511	4,498	33.41	28.64
1937	8,426	6,326	19.51	30.67
1938	5,310	4,471	21.80	28.64
1939	5,260	4,151	21.20	27.96
1940	5,595	4,398	21.73	28.41
1941	4,788	4,008	47.65	29.99
1942	5,720	4,497	3/ 45.64	34.28
1943	4/ 5,185	5/ 4,050	5/ 51.50	37.21

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Year beginning July. 2/ Annual prices, 1910-22. 3/ Preliminary.

4/ Based on indicated cotton production September 1. 5/ Forecast.

# FLAXSEED: PRODUCTION, CRUSHINGS, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1920-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 39617 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Flaxseed production in 1943 was by far the largest in our history and crushings in 1943-44 will also be of record size. Use of linseed oil in paint and linoleum is restricted by Government order, but large quantities will be used for lend-lease food in the form of oil, margarine, and shortening. Flaxseed prices are expected to remain near ceiling levels, which are about 20 cents per bushel above support levels.

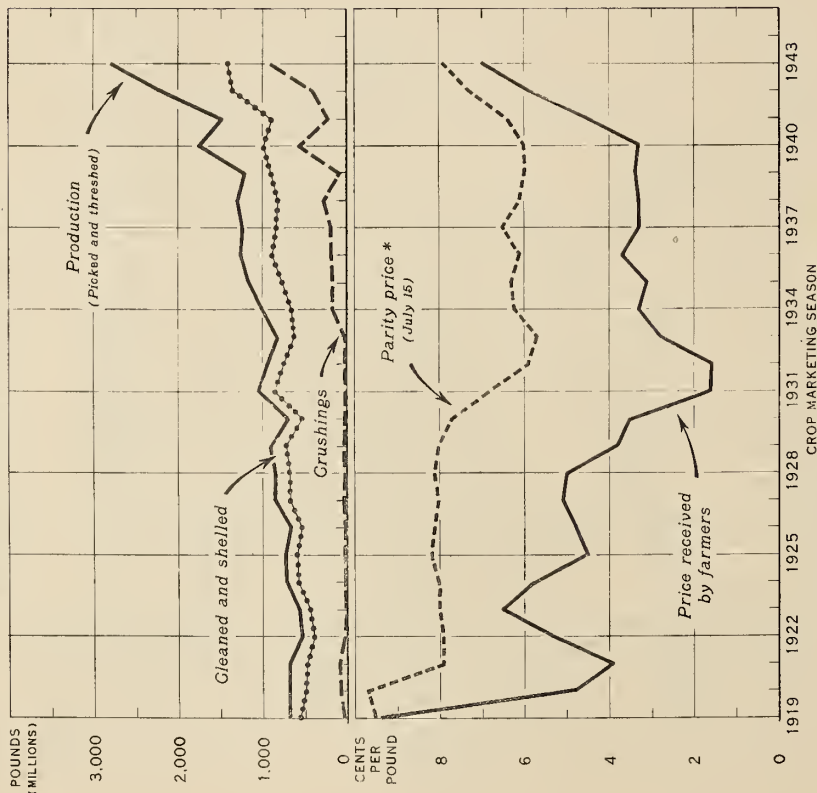
Flaxseed: Production, crushings, price received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1920-43

Year beginning July	Production : 1,000 bushels	Crushings : 1,000 bushels	Season average price per bushel	Parity price per bushel, June 15 1/2
1920	10,900	25,558	2.33	3.41
1921	8,107	23,505	1.65	2.79
1922	10,520	31,062	2.08	2.77
1923	16,563	36,201	2.12	2.84
1924	31,220	40,724	2.18	2.79
1925	22,334	38,037	2.26	2.89
1926	18,531	40,582	2.03	2.86
1927	25,174	43,243	1.92	2.82
1928	19,118	39,595	1.94	2.86
1929	15,924	35,504	2.81	2.81
1930	21,673	27,054	1.61	2.72
1931	11,755	23,700	1.17	2.40
1932	11,511	17,370	.88	2.10
1933	6,904	23,006	1.63	1.96
1934	5,719	20,720	1.70	2.16
1935	14,914	26,544	1.42	2.21
1936	5,331	30,340	1.90	2.11
1937	7,070	25,870	1.87	2.32
1938	8,032	25,569	1.59	2.16
1939	19,606	30,078	1.46	2.10
1940	30,888	36,645	1.42	2.15
1941	32,285	51,195	1.79	2.21
1942	40,660	44,257	2/ 2.32	2.55
1943	3/ 54,720	4/ 60,000	4/ 2.80	2.77

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.

- 1/ Annual prices, 1920-22.
- 2/ Preliminary.
- 3/ Indicated September 1.
- 4/ Forecast.

# PEANUTS, FARMERS' STOCK: PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-43



\* ANNUAL PRICES, 1919-22  
DATA FOR 1943 FORECAST ON BASIS OF SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 34633 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Under a recent order, approximately 1,400 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts will be available for cleaning and shelling in 1943-44, slightly more than the record quantity used in 1942-43. Over 30 percent of the crop will be crushed compared with less than 20 percent in most previous years. The price of peanuts to farmers is guaranteed at the highest level since the season of 1919 by the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase program.

Peanuts, farmers' stock; Production, disposition, price received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1919-43

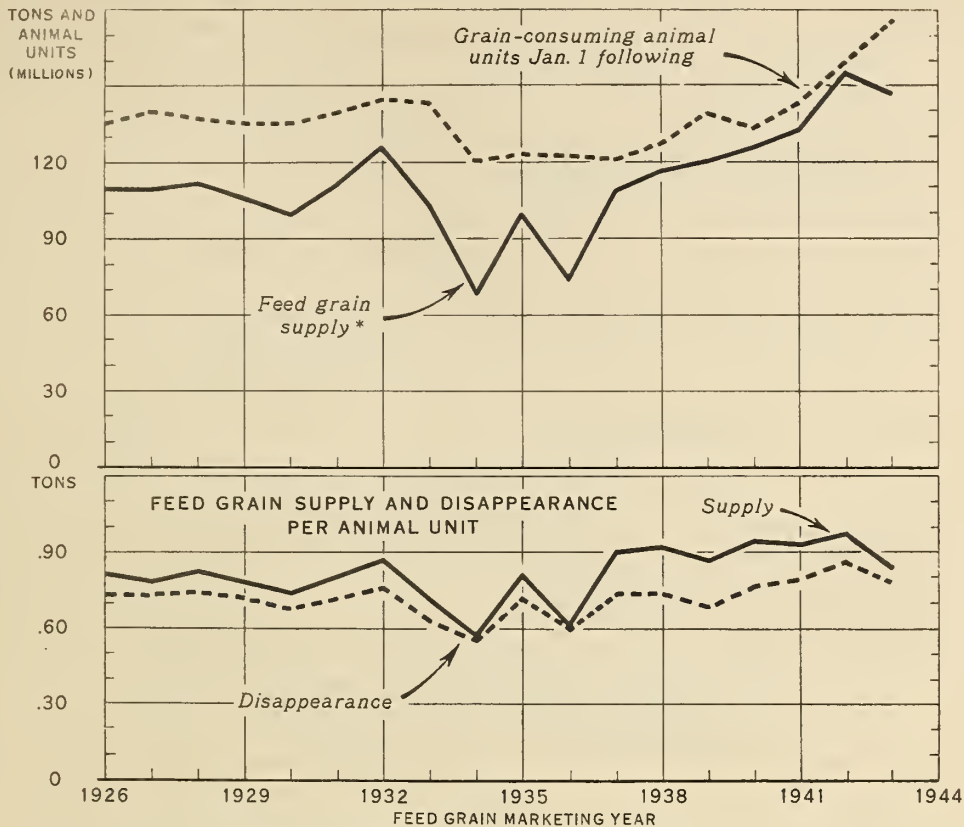
Crop marketing year 1/	Production, picked and threshed ; Million pounds	Crushings ; Million pounds	Cleaned and shelled ; Million pounds	Season average price ; per pound	Parity price ; per pound July 15 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents
1919	688	10	552	9.4	9.5
1920	696	75	497	4.8	9.7
1921	678	84	478	3.9	7.9
1922	523	13	398	5.4	7.9
1923	568	2	437	6.5	8.0
1924	713	10	571	5.8	9.0
1925	722	8	591	4.5	6.2
1926	662	1	525	4.8	8.1
1927	844	20	673	5.1	9.0
1928	844	7	679	5.0	8.1
1929	898	29	719	3.8	8.0
1930	697	12	525	3.5	7.7
1931	1,056	9	855	1.6	6.8
1932	941	8	744	1.6	5.9
1933	820	3	625	2.8	5.7
1934	1,014	159	642	3.3	6.2
1935	1,153	156	768	3.1	6.3
1936	1,260	165	879	3.7	6.1
1937	1,233	171	828	3.3	6.5
1938	1,289	260	803	3.3	6.1
1939	1,212	73	888	3.4	6.0
1940	1,750	558	982	3.3	6.0
1941	1,477	214	883	4.5	6.4
1942	2,207	3/ 380	3/ 1,360	3/ 5.9	7.3
1943	4/ 2,802	5/ 900	5/ 1,400	5/ 7.0	7.9

Production, crushings (beginning 1934), cleaned and shelled, and price compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Crushings, 1920-33, peanuts in the hull, Bureau of the Census (year beginning October).

1/ The marketing year usually begins in August in the southwestern peanut area, in September in the southeastern area, and in November in the Virginia-Carolina area; season average price, year beginning September. 2/ Annual prices, 1919-22. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated September 1. 5/ Forecast.



# FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES AND DISAPPEARANCE, AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1926-43



\* SUPPLY OF CORN OCT. 1, OATS JULY 1, BARLEY JUNE 1, GRAIN  
SORGHUM PRODUCTION, PLUS WHEAT AND RYE FED  
DATA FOR 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43177 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Based on September 1 crop prospects, feed grain supplies for 1943-44 will be 13 percent smaller than in 1942-43 in relation to the number of livestock on farms, and the smallest since 1936. By using up feed reserves, disappearance per animal may be slightly larger than the average for 1937-41, although at a lower level than in the past 2 years.

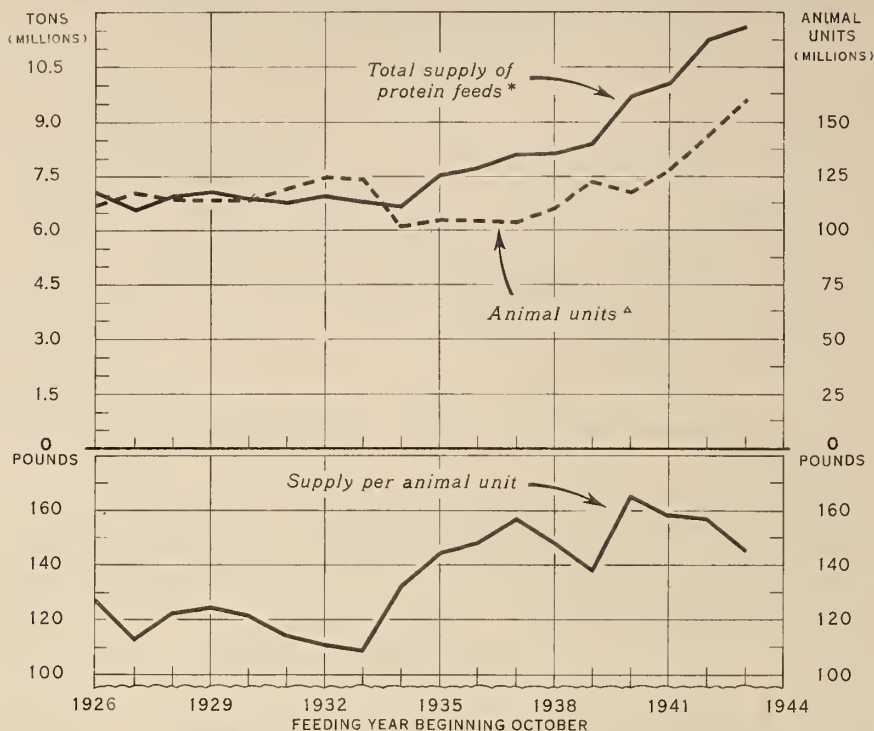
Supply and disappearance of feed grains in relation to  
grain-consuming livestock, 1926-43

Crop year	Supply						Grain : Supply : Disap-					
	Corn : Oct. 1	Oats : July 1	Barley : June 1	Wheat : June 1	Rye : July 1	Total : July 1	con- : animal :	per : animal :	Disap- : ance :	per : animal :	Disap- : ance :	per : animal :
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. units	Tons	Mil. tons	Tons	Mil. tons	Tons
1926	2,828	1,419	1/ 177	73	34	7	109.4	135.5	.81	99.3	.73	
1927	2,833	1,265	1/ 246	83	45	7	109.3	140.5	.78	103.0	.73	
1928	2,760	1,431	1/ 359	79	57	7	112.4	137.0	.82	101.8	.74	
1929	2,663	1,301	1/ 305	50	59	11	106.2	135.6	.78	98.5	.73	
1930	2,219	1,432	1/ 320	38	180	19	99.7	134.9	.74	91.3	.68	
1931	2,744	1,301	1/ 220	72	190	19	111.2	139.5	.80	100.7	.72	
1932	3,201	1,407	1/ 309	66	143	17	126.2	144.5	.87	110.3	.76	
1933	2,784	971	1/ 183	54	103	8	102.7	143.2	.72	90.7	.63	
1934	1,787	675	1/ 153	19	114	10	66.7	120.5	.57	66.7	.55	
1935	2,364	1,269	1/ 310	58	99	16	99.3	123.0	.81	88.6	.72	
1936	1,682	1,073	224	30	118	14	74.3	122.4	.61	72.7	.60	
1937	2,709	1,268	247	70	130	19	106.5	121.0	.90	89.8	.74	
1938	2,910	1,298	253	67	153	21	116.3	127.0	.92	94.2	.74	
1939	3,165	1,154	336	63	124	17	125.6	135.4	.94	102.0	.76	
1940	3,150	1,394	367	83	108	18	120.4	136.5	.87	96.2	.69	
1941	3,321	1,404	432	112	116	21	135.0	143.1	.93	113.5	.79	
1942	3,608	2/ 1,809	525	107	316	27	154.3	158.9	.97	138.6	.86	
1943	3/ 3,385	2/ 1,439	467	102	475	39	147.0	175.0	.84	137.0	.78	

1/ Year beginning August 1.

2/ Includes imports. 3/ Preliminary forecast.

# SUPPLY OF HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1926-43



\* IN TERMS OF OIL MEAL EQUIVALENT

^ GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS JAN. 1 OF FOLLOWING YEAR, EXCLUDING HORSES AND MULES. JAN. 1, 1944 TENTATIVELY ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43237 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total supplies of high protein feeds for the 1943-44 feeding year beginning October 1 are expected to be slightly larger than in 1942-43, the previous all-time high, and considerably larger than in any other year. Because of marked increases in livestock numbers, supplies per consuming animal unit may be about 10 percent less than in the 1942-43 feeding season, and considerably below the 1937-41 average. Supplies per animal, however, are much larger than during the years 1926-33, before soybean meal became an important source of protein.

High protein feeds: Supplies available for livestock feeding, 1926-43

Year beginning October 1	Oilcake and meal 1/	Animal proteins 2/	Other proteins 3/	Total (weighted) 4/	Animal units 5/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Millions	Pounds
1926	2,650	2,555	826	7,060	111.3	127
1927	2,273	2,465	885	6,591	117.1	113
1928	2,478	2,562	912	6,959	114.5	122
1929	2,645	2,565	854	7,091	114.0	124
1930	2,411	2,633	722	6,866	113.9	121
1931	2,286	2,687	662	6,779	119.2	114
1932	2,271	2,759	762	6,942	124.7	111
1933	2,112	2,702	874	6,777	123.8	109
1934	2,250	2,585	900	6,698	101.5	132
1935	2,786	2,669	1,055	7,528	104.5	144
1936	3,093	2,629	988	7,728	104.4	148
1937	3,643	2,618	916	8,111	103.6	157
1938	3,451	2,683	949	8,139	110.1	148
1939	3,586	2,733	1,058	8,427	122.0	138
1940	4,437	2,893	1,256	9,657	117.3	165
1941	4,748	2,807	1,548	10,042	127.4	158
1942 6/	6,030	2,716	1,590	11,217	143.7	157
1943 7/	6,350	2,700	1,705	11,694	160.0	145

1/ Production, plus imports, minus exports of linseed, soybean, cottonseed, and peanut cake and meal, plus October 1 stocks of cottonseed and peanut cake and meal, minus cottonseed cake and meal used for fertilizer on the farms of cotton growers.

2/ Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal production plus imports, skim milk, whey, and buttermilk fed on farms, plus dried and condensed milk products used for feed.

3/ Production of gluten feed and meal, distillers' dried grains, and brewers' dried grains, and production plus imports of copra meal.

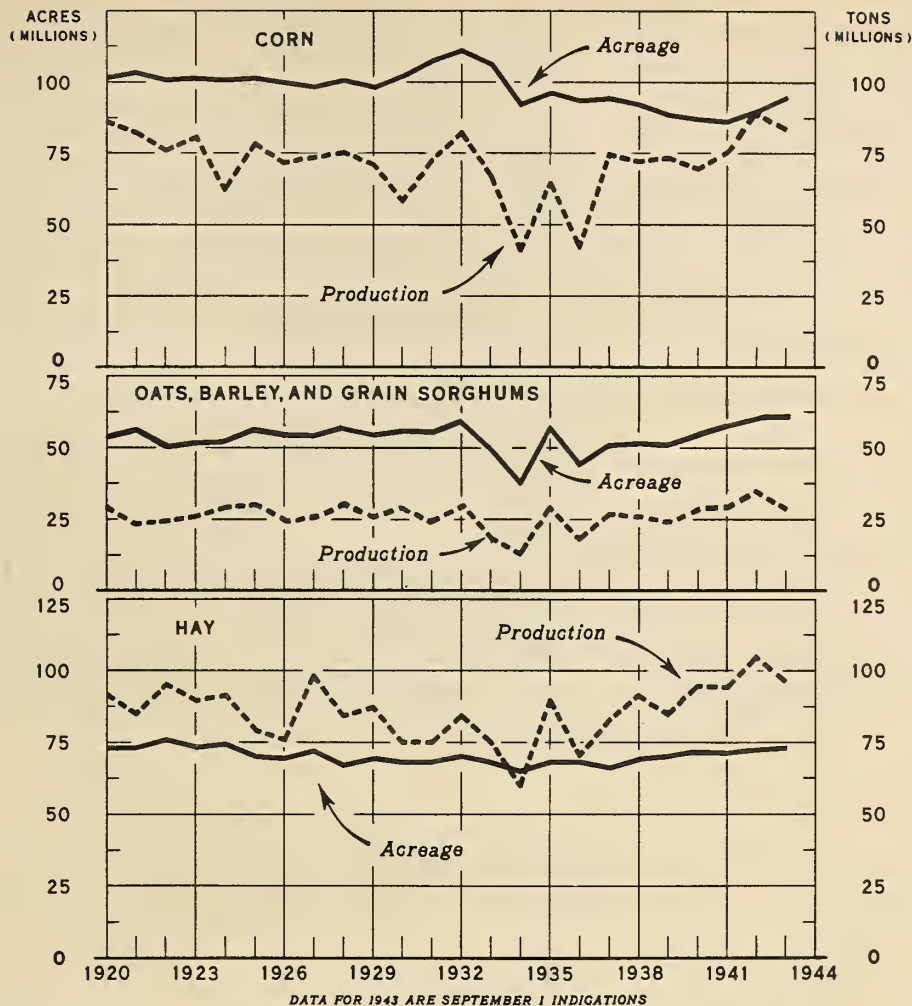
4/ Weighted as follows: Oil cake and meal, 1.00; animal proteins, 1.50; other proteins 0.70.

5/ Grain-consuming animal units, including poultry, excluding horses and mules.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Expected.

# FEED CROPS: ACREAGE HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1920-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39552 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Corn acreage probably will increase again in 1944, while acreage of other feed crops may not change materially. Production of feed grains in 1943, as indicated September 1, is 9 percent smaller than 1942 production, while total acreage is 3 percent larger. Feed production probably will continue above average in 1944 but it may be lower than in 1942 or 1943, if the 1944 growing season is about average.

Feed crops: Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1920-43

Year	Corn, all				Oats				Barley				Grain sorghums, all				All hay			
	Acre-	Yield:	Pro-		Acre-	Yield:	Pro-		Acre-	Yield:	Pro-		Acre-	Yield:	Pro-		Acre-	Yield:	Pro-	
	age	age	duction	age	age	age	duction	age	age	age	duction	age	age	age	duction	age	age	age	duction	age
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	bu.	bu.	acres	bu.	bu.	acres	bu.	bu.	acres	bu.	bu.	acres	bu.	bu.	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons
1920	101,759	30.3	3,070,604	42,732	31.8	1,444,791	7,439	23.0	171,042	4,177	21.6	90,284	73,033	1.26	91,668					
1921	103,155	28.4	2,928,442	45,539	23.0	1,045,270	7,074	18.8	132,702	3,850	19.0	73,200	73,070	1.16	84,821					
1922	100,345	27.0	2,707,306	40,324	28.5	1,147,905	6,601	23.2	152,908	3,519	14.6	51,248	75,432	1.26	95,152					
1923	101,123	28.4	2,875,292	40,245	30.5	1,227,184	7,151	22.2	158,994	4,354	14.6	63,373	73,545	1.22	89,418					
1924	100,420	22.1	2,221,123	41,857	31.8	1,416,120	7,038	23.5	165,318	3,669	17.2	63,119	74,459	1.23	91,454					
1925	101,311	27.6	2,798,367	44,240	31.8	1,405,568	8,186	23.5	192,466	4,067	14.5	58,871	70,105	1.12	78,832					
1926	99,452	25.6	2,546,972	42,854	26.9	1,152,911	7,917	21.0	166,030	4,361	15.7	72,748	68,795	1.11	76,025					
1927	98,357	26.6	2,616,120	40,350	27.1	1,093,221	9,465	25.3	239,071	4,410	18.9	83,350	72,131	1.36	98,151					
1928	100,336	26.6	2,665,516	40,128	32.7	1,312,914	12,735	25.8	328,351	4,265	18.5	78,987	67,185	1.25	83,842					
1929	97,805	25.7	2,515,937	38,153	29.2	1,112,949	13,564	20.7	280,637	3,523	14.2	49,967	69,591	1.26	87,357					
1930	101,465	20.5	2,080,130	39,847	32.0	1,274,592	12,629	23.9	301,619	3,477	10.8	37,561	67,947	1.10	74,527					
1931	106,866	24.1	2,575,927	40,193	28.0	1,124,232	11,181	17.9	200,280	4,443	16.2	71,914	68,160	1.10	75,203					
1932	110,577	26.5	2,930,352	41,700	30.1	1,254,584	13,206	22.7	299,394	4,400	15.0	66,097	70,412	1.19	83,721					
1933	105,918	22.6	2,397,593	36,528	20.2	736,309	9,641	15.9	152,839	4,354	12.5	54,986	68,439	1.10	75,072					
1934	92,193	15.7	1,448,920	29,455	18.5	544,247	6,577	17.8	117,390	2,396	8.0	19,209	65,387	.93	60,485					
1935	95,974	24.0	2,295,363	40,109	30.2	1,210,229	12,436	23.2	288,667	4,597	12.5	57,610	68,962	1.32	90,389					
1936	93,154	16.2	1,505,689	33,654	23.6	792,583	8,329	17.7	147,740	2,793	10.8	30,270	67,743	1.03	70,010					
1937	93,930	28.1	2,642,978	35,542	33.1	1,176,744	9,969	22.3	221,889	4,915	14.2	69,948	66,015	1.26	83,035					
1938	92,160	27.7	2,548,753	36,042	30.2	1,089,383	10,610	24.2	256,620	4,699	14.3	67,210	68,194	1.34	91,465					
1939	88,279	29.2	2,580,912	33,460	28.6	957,704	12,738	21.8	278,163	4,759	11.2	53,267	69,097	1.25	86,305					
1940	86,738	28.4	2,462,320	35,334	35.2	1,245,388	13,476	22.9	308,944	6,183	13.5	83,164	71,919	1.32	94,767					
1941	86,186	31.0	2,675,790	37,965	31.1	1,180,663	14,220	25.5	362,082	5,982	18.7	111,784	71,776	1.31	94,238					
1942	89,484	35.5	3,175,154	37,899	35.9	1,358,730	16,782	25.4	426,150	5,896	18.2	107,245	72,744	1.45	105,328					
1943 1/2	94,297	31.7	2,985,267	37,944	30.2	1,145,060	15,106	22.1	333,282	7,439	13.8	102,495	72,921	1.32	96,469					

1/2 Indicated September 1.



Processor' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags.

# HAY: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, UNITED STATES, 1919-43\*



\* BASED ON PRODUCTION OF TAME AND WILD HAY, HAY REMAINING ON FARMS MAY 1, AND JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS  
\* PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 31743-A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Hay supplies are again much above average and generally adequate for the large number of livestock on farms except in two drought areas centering in Maryland and Arkansas.

Hay supply and consumption, numbers of hay-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1919-43

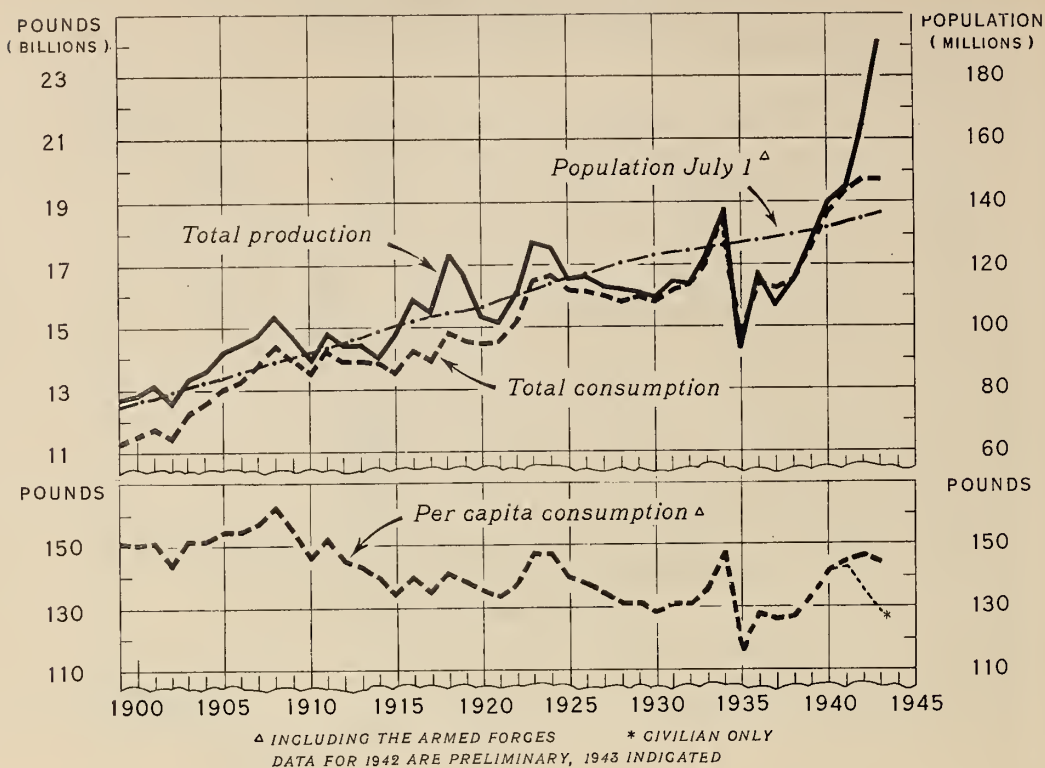
Year beginning May	Production : 1,000 tons	Carry-over : from previous year : 1,000 tons	Supply : (production : plus : carry-over) : 1,000 tons	Disappearance : 1,000 tons	Supply per animal unit : Tons	Disappearance per animal unit : Tons	Hay-consuming : on farms : Thousands
1919	92,497	7,532	100,019	90,709	1.13	1.02	88,795
1920	91,668	9,310	100,978	84,617	1.16	.98	86,774
1921	84,021	16,361	101,182	91,647	1.18	1.06	86,078
1922	95,152	9,535	104,687	93,321	1.24	1.10	84,628
1923	89,418	11,366	100,784	90,083	1.22	1.09	82,822
1924	91,454	10,701	102,155	89,430	1.27	1.11	80,367
1925	78,832	12,725	91,557	82,357	1.18	1.06	77,864
1926	76,025	9,200	85,225	76,736	1.13	1.02	75,478
1927	98,151	8,489	106,640	92,482	1.43	1.24	74,428
1928	83,842	14,158	98,000	89,327	1.30	1.19	75,318
1929	87,357	8,673	96,030	86,624	1.25	1.13	76,822
1930	74,527	9,406	83,933	76,226	1.07	.98	78,084
1931	75,203	7,707	82,910	74,228	1.04	.93	79,855
1932	83,721	3,682	92,403	81,485	1.11	.98	82,897
1933	75,072	10,918	85,990	78,395	1.00	.91	85,926
1934	60,485	7,595	68,080	63,110	.84	.78	81,055
1935	90,389	4,970	95,359	81,445	1.20	1.02	79,540
1936	70,040	13,914	83,954	77,931	1.08	1.00	77,660
1937	83,035	6,023	89,058	76,282	1.17	1.00	76,443
1938	91,465	12,776	104,241	87,861	1.36	1.15	76,655
1939	86,305	16,380	102,685	91,588	1.31	1.17	78,148
1940	94,767	11,097	105,864	92,910	1.31	1.15	80,615
1941	94,238	12,954	107,192	95,932	1.28	1.15	83,499
1942	105,328	11,260	116,588	103,190	1.37	1.21	85,365
1943	2/ 96,469	13,398	109,867		1.27		2/ 86,816

1/ Thousand head of horses + mules + milk cows + 0.75 other cattle + 0.12 sheep.

2/ Indicated September 1.

3/ Expected.

# PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL MEATS EXCLUDING LARD, AND POPULATION, UNITED STATES, 1899-1943



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35742

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total meat production in 1943 is expected to be 10 to 15 percent larger than in 1942 and the largest on record. Most of this increase in production is being absorbed by lend-lease, and supplies remaining for domestic civilian and military consumption will be a little less than in 1942. Meat production in 1944 may be as large as the record production of 1943. Military, lend-lease and other non-civilian demands will be about a fourth higher, and the civilian share per capita will be smaller than in 1943.

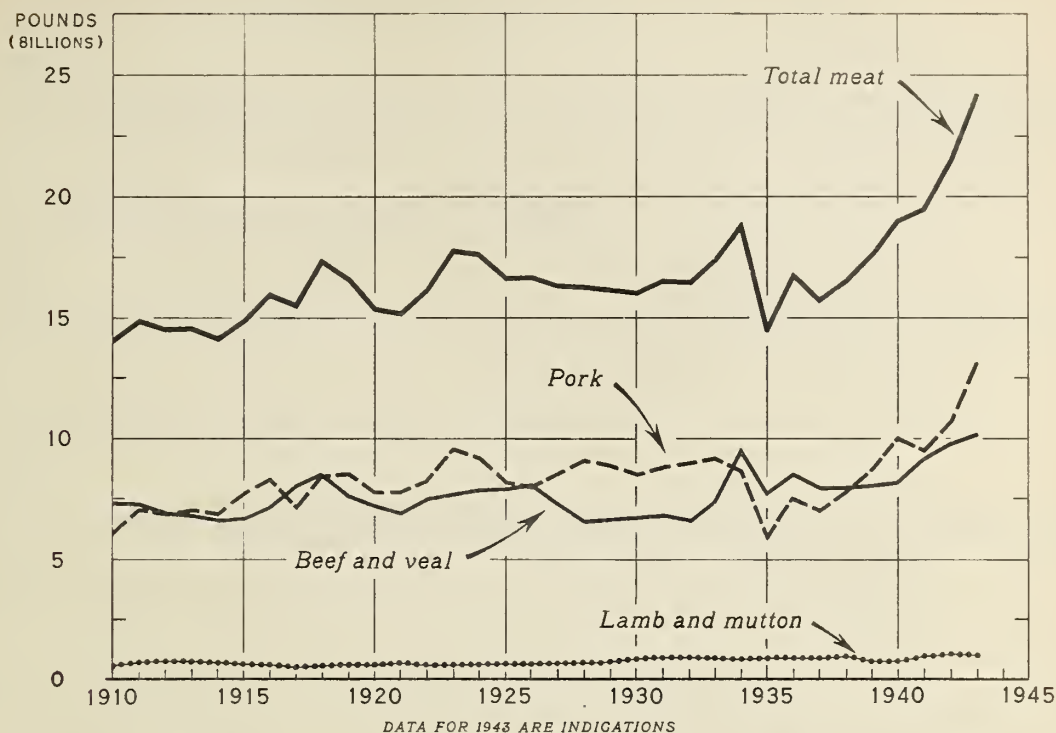
Production and consumption of all meats excluding lard, and population,  
United States, 1899-1943

Year	Production	Consumption		Estimated	Year	Production	Consumption		Estimated
		Total	Per capita 1/	population of:			Total	Per capita 1/	population of:
				continental United States, July 1 2/					continental United States, July 1 2/
	Mil. lb.	1000 lb.	Lb.	Thous.		Mil. lb.	1000 lb.	Lb.	Thous.
1899	12,706	11,273	150.7	74,799	1899	16,598	16,220	139.9	115,953
						16,649	16,197	137.3	117,507
1900	12,847	11,470	150.7	76,129	1900	16,321	16,049	134.7	119,125
1901	13,141	11,729	150.9	77,749	1901	16,244	15,862	131.6	120,557
1902	12,625	11,472	144.5	75,369	1902	16,147	15,963	131.2	121,832
1903	13,362	12,261	151.4	80,990					
1904	13,592	12,550	151.9	82,610	1904	16,015	15,884	129.1	123,077
1905	14,219	13,003	154.4	84,230	1905	16,456	16,212	130.7	124,039
1906	14,471	13,292	154.8	85,850	1906	16,418	16,361	131.1	124,840
1907	14,782	13,760	157.3	87,470	1907	17,317	17,005	135.4	125,578
1908	15,393	14,485	162.6	89,091	1908	18,830	18,559	146.9	126,373
1909	14,740	14,043	154.3	90,711	1909	14,423	14,541	116.6	127,249
						16,762	16,423	128.3	128,052
1910	13,998	13,526	146.5	92,331	1910	15,709	16,258	126.2	128,823
1911	14,969	14,264	152.0	95,812	1911	16,479	16,500	127.1	129,823
1912	14,453	13,902	145.9	95,290	1912	17,534	17,493	133.7	130,878
1913	14,475	13,967	143.7	97,198					
1914	14,103	13,277	140.0	99,102	1914	18,905	18,732	141.9	131,970
1915	14,886	13,562	154.9	100,579	1915	19,493	19,268	144.7	133,203
1916	15,907	14,292	140.1	102,021	1916	21,460	19,741	146.6	134,656
1917	15,501	13,969	135.2	103,467	1917	24,172	19,703	144.4	136,485
1918	17,341	14,612	141.6	104,595					
1919	16,642	14,695	138.8	105,159					
1920	15,334	14,490	135.9	106,641					
1921	15,178	14,540	133.7	106,716					
1922	16,138	15,162	137.6	110,229					
1923	17,708	16,492	147.1	112,109					
1924	17,595	16,809	147.1	114,260					

1/ Civilian per capita consumption is estimated at 143.1 pounds in 1941, 134.6 pounds in 1942, and 128.6 pounds in 1943. 2/ 1899-1910 and 1930-43, Bureau of the Census; 1910-29, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. 3/ Includes 1,502 million pounds of meat distributed under the emergency Government relief program in 1934 and 62 million pounds in 1935. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Indicated.



## MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43312

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total meat production in 1943 will be larger than in any previous year. Pork production may exceed last year's record by 23 percent, and beef and veal production may also be above last year. A minor decline in lamb and mutton production is expected. Because of war-time conditions a larger than usual proportion of the livestock will be slaughtered outside of Federal inspection in 1943.

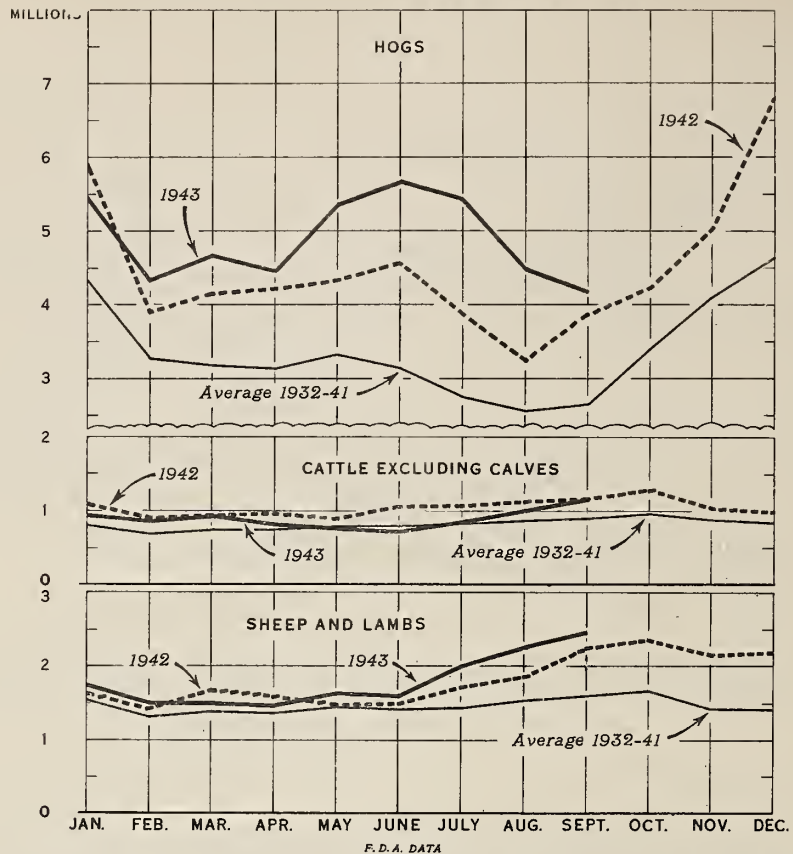
Meat production in the United States, 1910-43

Year	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total meat	Year	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total meat
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1910	7,314	597	6,087	13,998	1930	6,709	825	8,482	16,016
1911	7,215	693	6,961	14,869	1931	6,832	885	8,739	16,456
1912	6,896	735	6,822	14,453	1932	6,611	884	8,923	16,418
1913	6,790	706	6,979	14,475	1933	7,331	852	9,134	17,317
1914	6,586	693	6,824	14,103	1934 1/2	9,485	821	8,524	18,830
1915	6,665	605	7,616	14,886	1935 1/2	7,627	877	5,919	14,423
1916	7,115	585	8,207	15,907	1936	8,433	855	7,474	16,762
1917	7,983	463	7,055	15,501	1937	7,906	852	6,951	15,709
1918	8,486	506	8,349	17,341	1938	7,902	897	7,680	16,479
1919	7,575	590	8,477	16,642	1939	8,002	872	8,660	17,534
1920	7,148	538	7,648	15,334	1940	8,160	877	9,958	18,995
1921	6,842	639	7,697	15,178	1941	9,121	925	9,447	19,493
1922	7,440	553	8,145	16,138	1942	9,782	1,036	10,642	21,460
1923	7,637	588	9,483	17,708	1943 2/2	10,103	987	13,082	24,172
1924	7,849	597	9,149	17,595					
1925	7,867	603	8,128	16,598					
1926	8,044	639	7,966	16,649					
1927	7,262	629	8,430	16,321					
1928	6,544	663	9,041	16,248					
1929	6,632	682	8,833	16,147					

1/ Includes the following meat which was distributed under the emergency Government relief program: 1,354 million pounds of beef and veal, 21 million pounds of lamb and mutton, 127 million pounds of pork in 1934 and 62 million pounds of beef and veal in 1935.

2/ Indicated.

# INSPECTED SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK, 1942-43 COMPARED WITH 1932-41 AVERAGE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38298 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

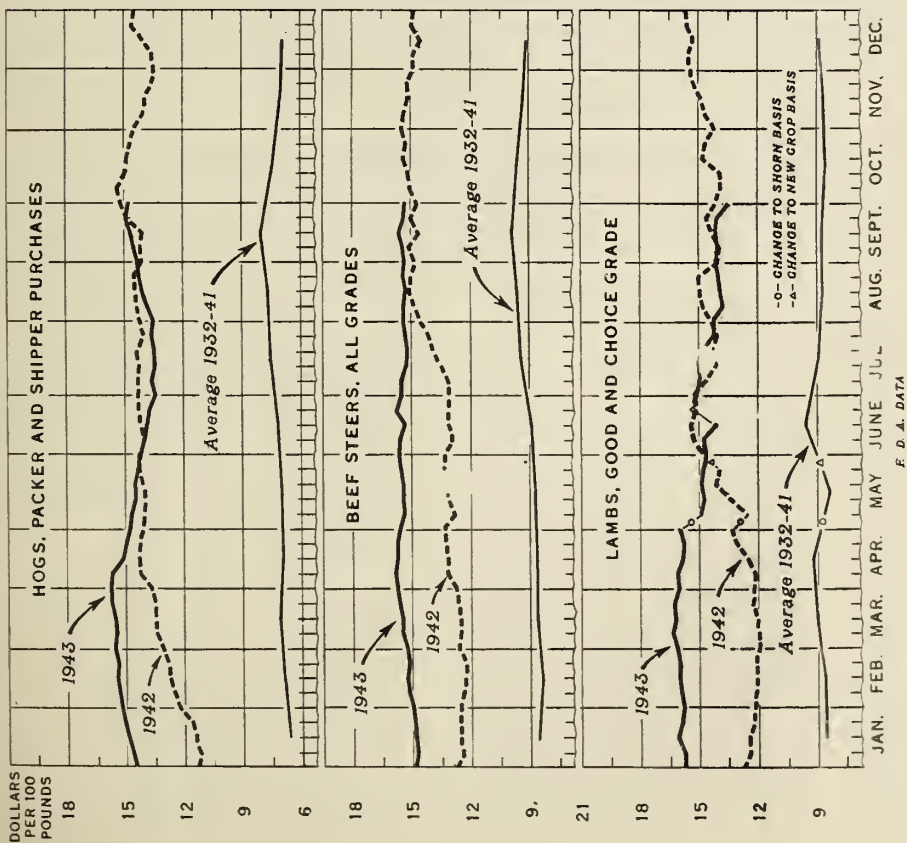
Inspected hog slaughter was considerably above a year earlier during the first 9 months of 1943 in those plants reporting in both years. (Some war-duration plants have recently come under Federal inspection.) Inspected sheep and lamb slaughter was slightly above a year ago, while cattle and calf slaughter under Federal inspection was below last year for comparable plants.

Inspected slaughter of livestock, 1942-43,  
 compared with 1932-41 average

Month	Hogs			Cattle, excluding calves			Sheep and lambs		
	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943
	1932-41:			1932-41:			1932-41:		
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands
Jan.	4,323	5,831	5,431	799	1,057	928	1,523	1,611	1,724
Feb.	3,296	3,892	4,335	678	891	854	1,310	1,407	1,499
Mar.	3,184	4,134	4,661	736	929	923	1,372	1,669	1,495
Apr.	3,133	4,196	4,463	730	966	796	1,359	1,570	1,458
May	3,321	4,320	5,357	776	885	774	1,427	1,475	1,622
June	3,133	4,554	5,650	778	1,039	708	1,408	1,481	1,594
July	2,734	3,886	5,427	803	1,048	845	1,424	1,705	1,988
Aug.	2,670	3,223	4,464	865	1,103	988	1,527	1,840	2,269
Sept.	2,642	3,843		890	1,159		1,594	2,223	
Oct.	3,404	4,213		957	1,280		1,660	2,344	
Nov.	4,093	5,023		862	1,018		1,416	2,126	
Dec.	4,624	6,778		822	982		1,402	2,175	

# PRICES OF SLAUGHTER LIVESTOCK AT CHICAGO, BY WEEKS, 1942-43

65



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REG. 36237

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices of meat animals during the first 9 months of 1943 were influenced by wholesale ceilings on meats, by rationing and by changes in market supplies of slaughter livestock. Prior to the price decline that occurred in the spring of 1943 there had been reports that the margin between live animal and dressed carcass prices was too narrow. Hog prices strengthened in late summer but remained below the high level reached in the spring of 1943.

Week ended	Hogs		Beef steers		Lambs	
	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades
1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942
Jan. 9	11.29	14.49	12.76	14.06	12.74	15.72
16	11.18	14.66	12.45	14.06	12.74	15.72
23	11.41	14.91	12.57	14.07	12.74	15.72
30	11.65	15.07	12.69	14.07	12.74	15.72
Feb. 6	12.28	15.22	12.68	15.00	12.16	15.78
13	12.53	15.36	12.40	15.17	12.12	15.86
20	12.75	15.47	12.31	15.12	12.01	15.97
27	12.82	15.38	12.28	15.12	11.08	16.98
Mar. 6	13.12	15.60	12.53	15.29	11.07	16.07
13	13.42	15.49	12.68	15.50	11.85	16.36
20	13.44	15.64	12.94	15.47	12.00	16.14
27	13.47	15.71	12.54	15.67	12.56	16.24
Apr. 3	13.67	15.84	12.74	15.77	12.74	16.24
10	14.25	15.69	13.23	15.83	12.10	16.12
17	14.29	15.05	13.20	15.73	12.47	15.82
24	14.26	14.94	13.32	15.71	13.07	15.76
May 1	14.11	14.75	13.33	15.61	13.32	15.88
8	14.00	14.64	12.83	15.37	12.55	15.88
15	13.85	14.43	13.15	15.42	13.35	14.70
22	14.07	14.47	13.31	15.44	13.11	14.84
29	14.25	14.28	13.36	15.51	13.90	14.78
June 5	14.18	14.29	13.21	15.61	13.70	14.60
12	14.03	14.02	12.96	15.56	13.30	14.77
19	14.13	14.15	13.15	15.31	13.42	14.15
26	14.13	14.15	13.15	15.31	13.42	14.15
July 3	14.30	13.46	13.59	15.53	13.18	15.19
10	14.34	13.62	13.16	15.53	13.18	15.19
17	14.26	13.49	13.47	15.25	14.08	15.00
24	14.40	13.60	13.00	15.28	14.81	15.00
31	13.99	13.62	14.67	15.32	14.06	14.22
Aug. 7	14.23	13.57	14.53	15.38	14.33	14.22
14	14.39	13.65	14.06	15.36	14.78	13.78
21	14.45	14.11	15.07	15.28	13.93	13.93
28	14.47	14.28	14.96	15.42	15.03	14.03
Sept. 4	14.11	14.33	14.80	15.35	14.04	14.18
11	14.11	14.31	14.80	15.35	14.04	14.18
18	14.11	14.31	14.80	15.35	14.04	14.18
25	14.11	14.31	14.80	15.35	14.04	14.18
Oct. 2	15.19	14.61	15.01	15.01	14.58	14.58
9	15.40	15.12	14.63	14.63	14.12	14.12
16	14.92	15.15	15.15	15.15	13.89	13.89
23	14.85	15.43	15.43	15.43	13.85	13.85
30	14.68	15.29	15.29	15.29	14.82	14.82
Nov. 6	14.50	15.52	15.52	15.52	14.62	14.62
13	14.06	15.39	15.39	15.39	14.17	14.17
20	13.88	15.16	15.16	15.16	14.70	14.70
27	13.58	15.21	15.21	15.21	14.55	14.55
Dec. 4	13.58	15.21	15.21	15.21	14.55	14.55
11	13.58	15.21	15.21	15.21	14.55	14.55
18	14.04	14.82	14.82	14.82	15.22	15.22
25	14.04	14.82	14.82	14.82	15.22	15.22
Jan. 1	14.44	15.09	15.09	15.09	15.58	15.58
		14.93			15.64	15.64

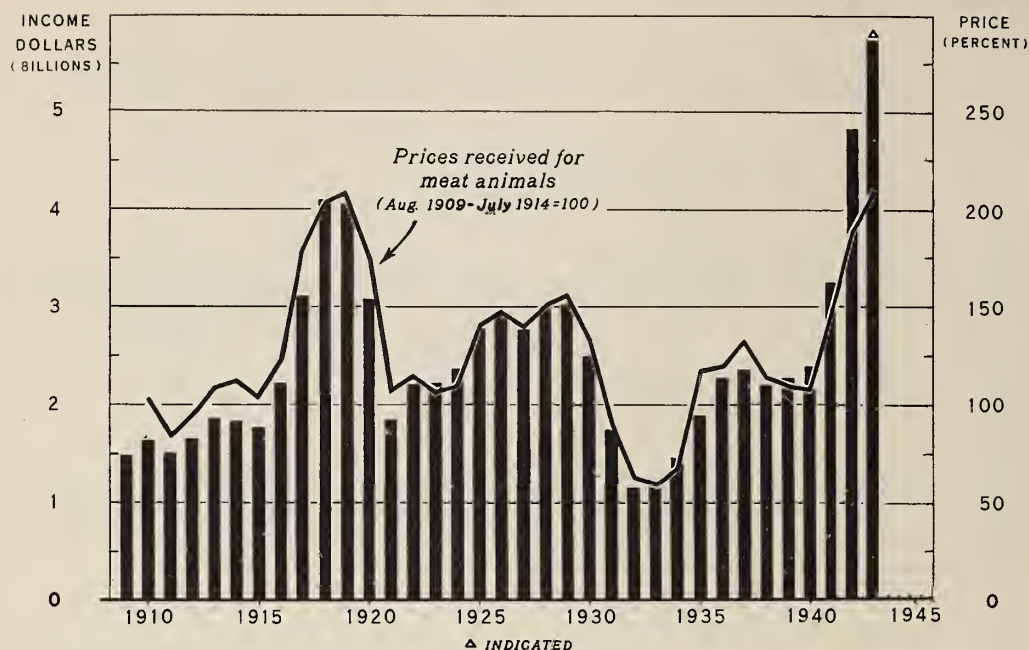
Prices of slaughter livestock at Chicago, by months, average 1932-41

Month	Hogs		Beef steers		Lambs	
	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades	Packer and shipper purchases	All grades
1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942
Jan.	6.66	5.60	6.66	5.60	6.66	5.60
Feb.	7.95	6.59	7.95	6.59	7.95	6.59
Mar.	7.95	6.59	7.95	6.59	7.95	6.59
Apr.	6.98	6.68	6.98	6.68	6.98	6.68
May	7.04	6.74	7.04	6.74	7.04	6.74
June	7.20	6.91	7.20	6.91	7.20	6.91
July	7.55	7.47	7.55	7.47	7.55	7.47
Aug.	7.68	9.61	7.68	9.61	7.68	9.61
Sept.	6.06	8.89	6.06	8.89	6.06	8.89
Oct.	7.43	9.82	7.43	9.82	7.43	9.82
Nov.	7.04	9.28	7.04	9.28	7.04	9.28
Dec.	6.92	9.12	6.92	9.12	6.92	9.12

1/ Changed to short basis. 2/ Changed to new crop basis.



# MEAT ANIMALS: CASH FARM INCOME AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1909-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38409 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cash farm income from meat animals in 1943 is expected to be about 5.7 billion dollars. This is 2-1/2 times as large as it was in 1939 and is the largest amount farmers have ever received from the sale of livestock. The sharp increase over 1942 results from a higher level of livestock prices and the largest marketings of meat animals on record. Income from each species of meat animal will be at record level, with hogs showing the largest gain.

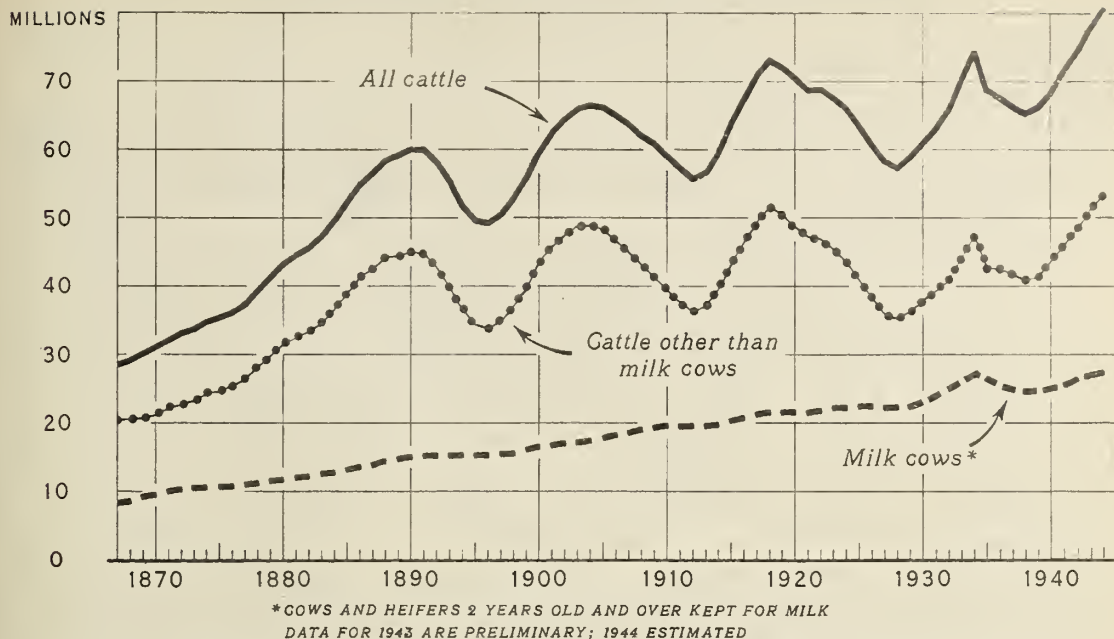
Meat animals: Cash farm income and index numbers of prices received by producers, United States, 1909-43

Year	Cash farm income from meat animals				Prices received by producers for meat animals (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)	Year	Cash farm income from meat animals				Prices received by producers for meat animals (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)
	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total			Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars			Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
1909	785	593	94	1,472	---	1930	1,184	1,136	161	2,480	134
1910	851	670	105	1,626	102	1931	838	774	130	1,742	92
1911	784	617	99	1,500	85	1932	621	445	93	1,158	63
1912	885	647	109	1,641	96	1933	599	524	104	1,228	60
1913	999	740	115	1,855	109	1934	815	521	131	1,467	68
1914	985	713	116	1,814	112	1935	1,062	682	152	1,897	117
1915	966	691	111	1,768	104	1936	1,114	991	165	2,269	119
1916	1,132	949	127	2,208	122	1937	1,239	925	186	2,350	132
1917	1,651	1,299	159	3,109	178	1938	1,162	870	157	2,190	114
1918	2,029	1,866	196	4,092	204	1939	1,290	810	172	2,272	110
1919	1,921	1,911	214	4,046	209	1940	1,381	836	180	2,398	108
1920	1,528	1,385	166	3,080	173	1941	1,718	1,302	227	3,246	144
1921	876	857	109	1,841	107	1942 1/2	2,305	2,196	308	4,811	189
1922	1,037	1,024	143	2,204	114	1943 2/2	2,640	2,740	330	5,710	208
1923	1,042	1,027	160	2,229	106						
1924	1,119	1,064	181	2,363	110						
1925	1,252	1,319	207	2,778	141						
1926	1,271	1,407	205	2,884	147						
1927	1,336	1,237	197	2,771	140						
1928	1,556	1,218	221	2,995	151						
1929	1,495	1,297	224	3,016	156						

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated.

# ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, UNITED STATES, 1867-1944



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34150

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Despite large marketings of cattle for slaughter during 1943, the total number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1944 probably will be 2 to 3 million head greater than a year earlier. The number of milk cows included in the total is expected to reach a new high, and the number of cattle other than milk cows will also be larger than the previous record in 1918. Beef cattle slaughter could increase continuously for the next 4 or 5 years without endangering the cattle population. This would leave cattle growers in a sound economic position at the end of that period.

All cattle: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1867-1944

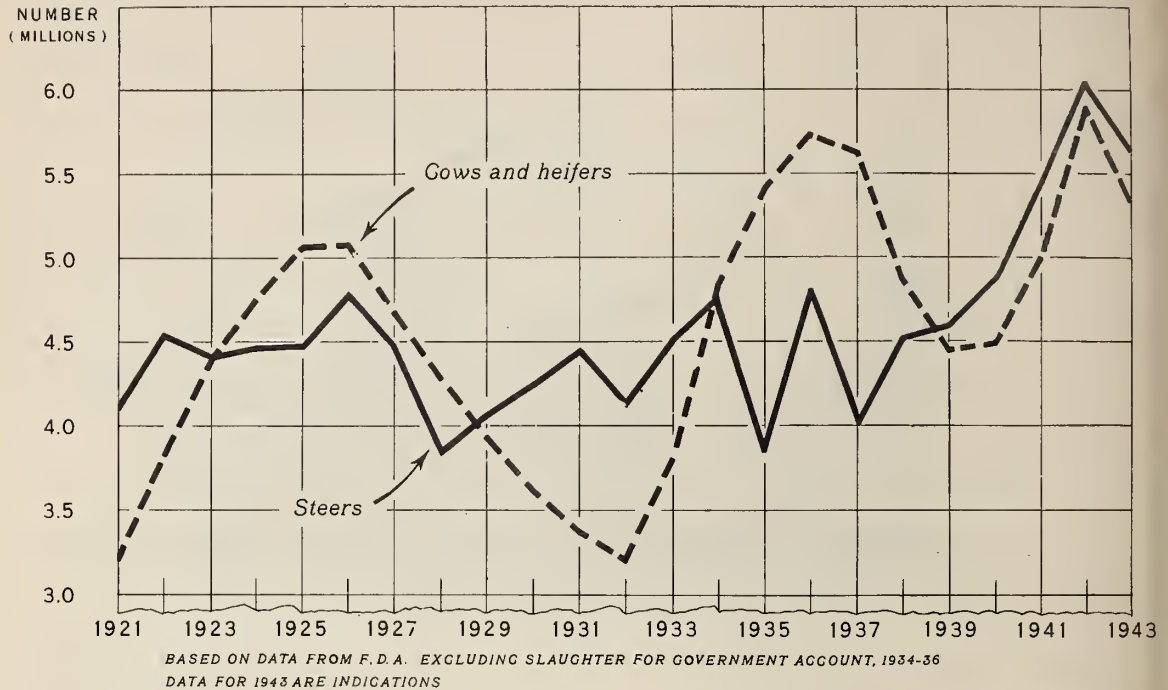
Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
1867	28,636	20,373	8,263	1893	55,119	39,955	15,164	1919	72,094	50,549	21,545
1868	29,238	20,533	8,705	1894	51,713	36,476	15,237	1920	70,400	48,945	21,455
1869	30,060	20,855	9,205	1895	49,510	31,280	15,230	1921	68,714	47,258	21,456
1870	31,082	21,410	9,672	1896	49,205	33,939	15,266	1922	68,795	46,944	21,851
1871	32,107	22,166	9,941	1897	50,447	35,065	15,382	1923	67,546	45,408	22,138
1872	33,078	22,887	10,191	1898	52,868	37,227	15,641	1924	65,996	43,665	22,331
1873	33,830	23,482	10,348	1899	55,927	39,833	16,094	1925	63,373	40,798	22,575
1874	34,821	24,259	10,562	1900	59,739	43,195	16,544	1926	60,576	38,166	22,410
1875	35,361	24,647	10,714	1901	62,576	45,868	16,708	1927	58,178	35,927	22,251
1876	36,140	25,319	10,821	1902	64,418	47,426	16,992	1928	57,322	35,091	22,231
1877	37,333	26,329	11,004	1903	66,004	48,787	17,217	1929	58,877	36,137	22,740
1878	39,396	28,174	11,222	1904	66,442	48,957	17,485	1930	61,003	37,971	23,032
1879	41,420	29,934	11,486	1905	66,111	48,288	17,823	1931	63,030	39,210	23,820
1880	43,347	31,593	11,754	1906	65,009	46,779	18,230	1932	65,801	40,905	24,896
1881	44,501	32,524	11,977	1907	63,754	45,125	18,629	1933	70,280	44,344	25,936
1882	45,738	33,504	12,234	1908	61,989	42,997	18,992	1934	74,369	47,438	26,931
1883	47,387	34,816	12,571	1909	60,774	41,573	19,201	1935	68,846	42,764	26,082
1884	49,804	36,921	12,883	1910	58,993	39,543	19,450	1936	67,847	42,651	25,196
1885	52,463	39,250	13,213	1911	57,225	37,803	19,422	1937	66,098	41,449	24,649
1886	54,868	41,390	13,478	1912	55,675	36,158	19,517	1938	65,249	40,783	24,466
1887	56,602	42,714	13,888	1913	56,592	37,012	19,580	1939	66,029	41,429	24,600
1888	58,599	44,245	14,350	1914	59,461	39,640	19,821	1940	68,197	43,271	24,926
1889	59,178	44,472	14,706	1915	63,849	43,579	20,270	1941	71,461	45,983	25,478
1890	60,014	45,014	15,000	1916	67,438	46,686	20,752	1942	75,162	48,764	26,398
1891	59,968	44,835	15,133	1917	70,979	49,767	21,212	1943 2/	78,170	51,224	26,946
1892	58,126	42,949	15,177	1918	73,040	51,504	21,536	1944 3/	80,800	53,200	27,600

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

# INSPECTED SLAUGHTER OF STEERS, AND COWS AND HEIFERS, UNITED STATES, 1921-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27171

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over a period of years, cow and heifer slaughter has fluctuated in cycles closely related to the upward and downward movements in total cattle numbers, although the timing is not the same. Steer slaughter has fluctuated irregularly, depending on the general level of cattle numbers and on the number being fattened in feed lots and carried over from one year to the next. Due to the diversion of cattle from inspected to noninspected plants in 1943 federally inspected slaughter turns downward, whereas total slaughter for the year is expected to exceed that of 1942.

Inspected slaughter of steers, and cows and heifers, United States, 1921-43

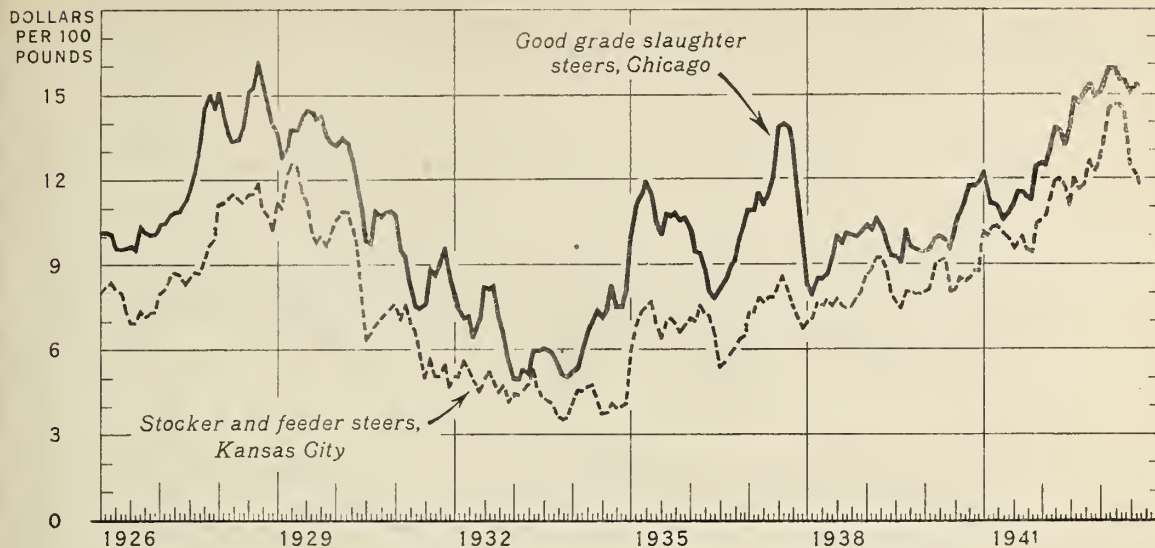
Year	Steers	Cows and heifers	Year	Steers	Cows and heifers
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands
1921	4,108	3,220	1933	4,506	3,812
1922	4,533	3,819	1934 <sup>1/</sup>	4,763	4,838
1923	4,397	4,392	1935 <sup>1/</sup>	3,856	5,412
1924	4,456	4,747	1936 <sup>1/</sup>	4,798	5,727
1925	4,466	5,055	1937	4,037	5,626
1926	4,769	5,065	1938	4,517	4,861
1927	4,482	4,684	1939	4,588	4,446
1928	3,846	4,291	1940	4,866	4,481
1929	4,049	3,942	1941	5,459	4,992
1930	4,239	3,623	1942	6,019	5,854
1931	4,444	3,380	1943 <sup>2/</sup>	5,650	5,350
1932	4,141	3,211			

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding slaughter of animals purchased by Government in 1934, 1935, and 1936 in connection with drought relief activities.

<sup>2/</sup> Indicated.



# PRICES OF STOCKER AND FEEDER STEERS, AND OF SLAUGHTER STEERS, 1926-43



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35514

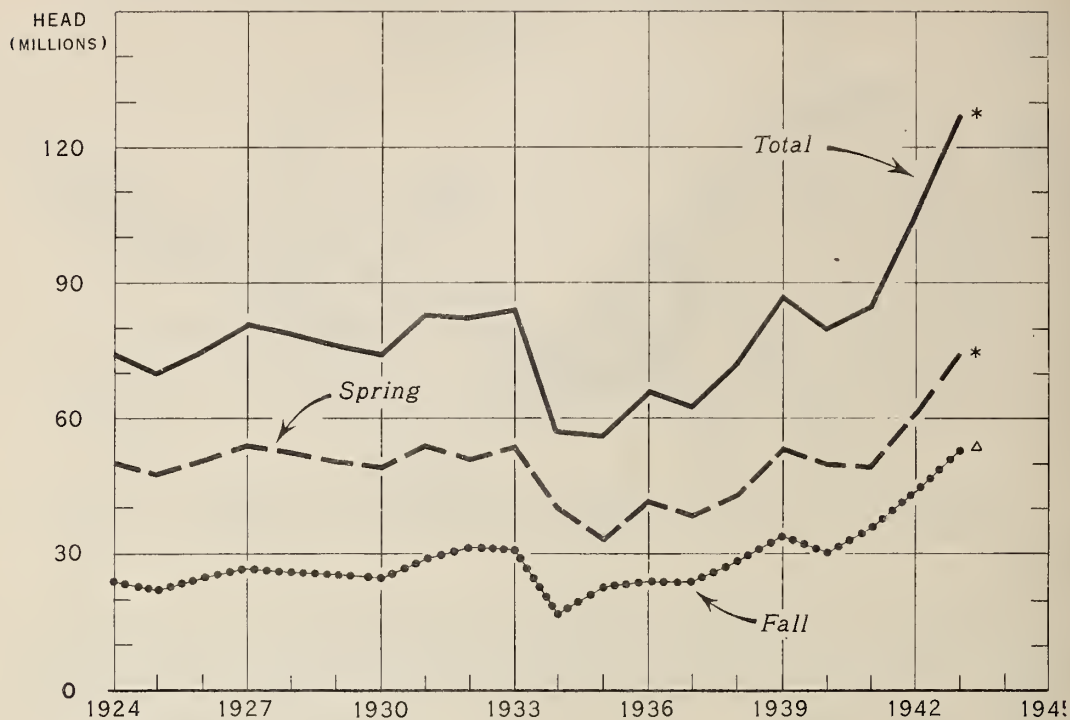
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Favorable returns from cattle feeding depend to a large extent on the margin between the cost of feeder cattle and the sales price of the finished animals. During the first half of 1943 the spread has been narrower than average, reflecting a strong demand for all cattle suitable for slaughter. In recent months this spread has widened somewhat. However, with present high feed costs the number of cattle fed and the average length of feeding during the 1943-44 season may be smaller than a year earlier.

Prices per 100 pounds of stocker and feeder steers and of slaughter steers, by months, 1926-43

Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1926	8.00	8.21	8.35	8.13	8.04	7.42	6.93	6.91	7.34	7.19	7.26	7.31
1927	7.96	8.16	8.55	8.76	8.67	8.30	8.55	8.74	8.72	9.08	9.60	9.89
1928	11.14	11.22	11.31	11.49	11.32	11.18	11.48	11.52	11.88	11.06	10.77	10.25
1929	11.21	10.99	12.19	12.52	12.38	11.62	11.24	10.12	9.71	9.94	9.67	10.15
1930	10.54	10.89	10.89	10.39	9.84	7.78	6.30	6.57	6.88	7.06	7.23	7.44
1931	7.58	7.04	7.56	6.89	6.62	5.82	5.01	5.69	5.04	5.05	5.48	4.65
1932	5.06	5.04	5.62	5.29	4.93	4.54	4.97	5.23	4.82	4.47	4.72	4.12
1933	4.45	4.37	4.56	4.79	5.23	4.68	4.33	4.20	4.06	3.68	3.51	3.57
1934	4.00	4.55	4.65	4.69	4.75	4.08	3.71	5.76	4.05	3.92	3.98	4.07
1935	5.92	6.86	7.28	7.48	7.69	6.88	6.32	6.91	7.06	6.88	6.52	6.83
1936	7.07	6.95	7.51	7.23	7.12	6.56	5.34	5.53	5.81	6.01	6.32	6.46
1937	7.26	7.32	7.84	7.57	7.86	7.87	8.28	8.58	8.09	7.58	7.14	6.71
1938	6.98	7.04	7.60	7.65	7.72	7.51	7.80	7.54	7.42	7.47	7.77	8.00
1939	8.52	8.79	9.18	9.21	8.89	7.94	7.61	7.43	8.02	8.04	7.95	7.96
1940	8.07	8.12	8.97	9.06	9.18	8.05	8.09	8.53	8.41	8.52	8.81	8.76
1941	10.16	10.00	10.29	10.33	10.06	9.90	9.59	9.79	9.98	9.53	9.35	10.46
1942	10.57	10.69	11.47	11.93	12.00	11.85	11.09	12.05	11.64	11.83	12.62	12.24
1943	12.67	13.49	14.49	14.58	14.60	14.38	12.48	12.17				
Good grade beef steers, sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter												
1926	10.12	10.13	10.07	9.57	9.52	9.57	9.63	9.50	10.33	10.12	10.05	10.05
1927	10.39	10.46	10.74	10.87	10.92	11.22	11.77	12.21	13.31	14.49	15.04	14.53
1928	15.11	14.21	13.59	13.36	13.40	13.82	15.11	15.29	16.09	15.42	14.71	13.91
1929	13.63	12.71	13.12	13.78	13.78	14.21	14.49	14.40	14.13	14.22	13.58	13.31
1930	13.23	13.49	13.29	12.70	12.06	11.08	9.81	9.76	10.89	10.70	10.85	10.91
1931	10.72	9.42	9.26	8.36	7.51	7.48	7.60	8.81	8.66	8.95	9.56	8.52
1932	7.99	7.47	7.06	7.11	6.44	7.01	8.13	8.13	8.21	7.21	6.56	5.56
1933	4.97	4.99	5.28	5.15	5.94	5.95	6.03	5.98	5.89	5.66	5.11	5.06
1934	5.20	5.37	5.97	6.62	6.95	7.31	7.12	7.39	8.20	7.52	7.50	8.04
1935	9.90	11.11	11.43	11.91	11.54	10.57	10.04	10.71	10.70	10.61	10.55	10.62
1936	10.28	9.47	9.31	8.83	8.07	7.80	8.16	8.41	8.86	9.10	9.95	10.38
1937	10.88	10.90	11.51	11.15	11.46	11.96	13.83	13.97	13.88	13.59	11.42	9.69
1938	8.29	7.91	8.49	8.49	8.69	9.15	9.98	9.69	10.03	10.01	9.99	10.16
1939	10.35	10.23	10.64	10.33	9.92	9.29	9.26	9.03	10.20	9.68	9.52	9.44
1940	9.44	9.53	9.86	10.01	9.92	9.57	10.29	10.82	11.15	11.72	11.73	11.86
1941	12.21	11.64	11.12	11.07	10.54	10.74	11.11	11.58	11.56	11.36	11.24	12.41
1942	12.54	12.47	13.03	13.83	13.66	13.12	13.75	14.87	14.63	15.07	15.40	14.90
1943	15.05	15.53	15.92	15.91	15.59	15.50	15.06	15.29				

# SPRING, FALL, AND TOTAL PIG CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1924-43



\* PRELIMINARY

△ BASED ON SOWS INDICATED TO FARROW AND 1932-41 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED PER LITTER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39337

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC

The number of pigs raised during 1943 will exceed that of any other year. The 1943 spring pig crop is estimated at 74 million head, 22 percent more than the previous record spring crop raised last year. The fall pig crop is also expected to be larger than in 1942 but may not be so large as indicated by June 1 breeding intentions. Marketings of sows during the summer of 1943 were half again as large as a year earlier, indicating that some liquidation of breeding stock took place. Because of the large number of livestock on farms in relation to feed supplies, the 1944 pig crops are expected to be considerably smaller than 1943.

Spring and fall pig crops, United States, 1924-43

Year	Spring	Fall	Total
1924	50,218	23,847	74,065
1925	47,859	22,451	70,310
1926	50,579	24,865	75,444
1927	54,502	26,744	81,246
1928	52,390	26,292	78,682
1929	50,479	25,646	76,125
1930	49,332	24,803	74,135
1931	53,984	29,192	83,176
1932	51,031	31,494	82,525
1933	53,460	30,740	84,200
1934	39,698	17,068	56,766
1935	32,884	23,260	56,144
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725
1937	38,525	23,994	62,519
1938	43,289	28,566	71,855
1939	53,238	33,714	86,952
1940	49,567	30,273	79,840
1941	49,234	35,493	84,727
1942	60,946	43,721	104,667
1943	<sup>1/</sup> 74,050	<sup>2/</sup> 53,000	127,050

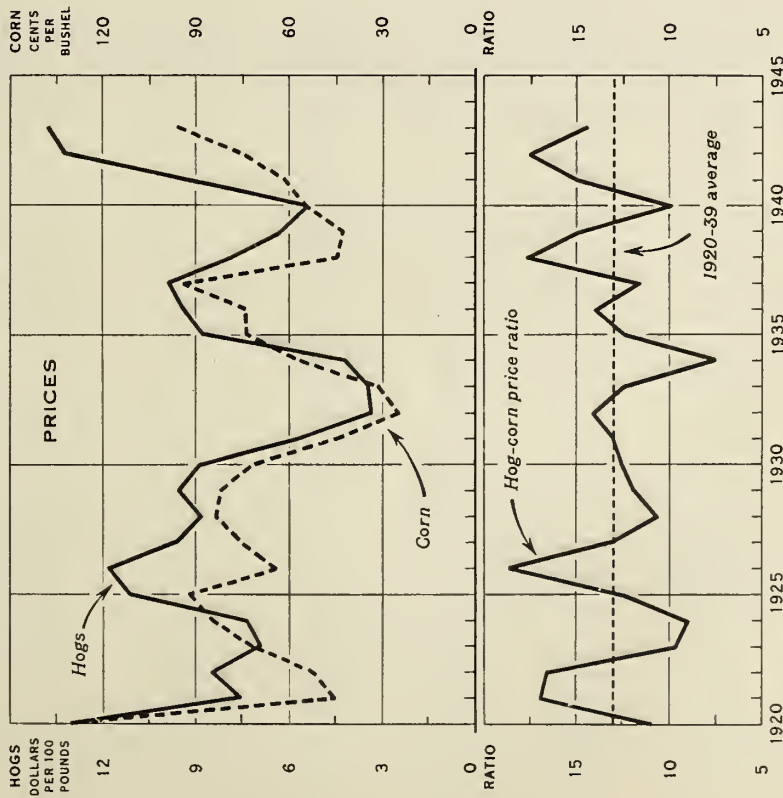
<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary<sup>2/</sup> Indications based on breeding intentions reports.

Prices of hogs and corn, and hog-corn price ratio, farm basis,  
North Central States, 1920-43 1/2

Year	Hogs per 100 pounds	Corn per bushel	Hog-corn price ratio
	Dollars	Cents	Bushels
1920	13.04	128.8	11.0
1921	7.60	45.3	16.9
1922	8.50	51.8	16.6
1923	6.92	71.6	9.7
1924	7.39	84.1	8.9
1925	11.16	92.0	12.5
1926	11.84	64.0	18.6
1927	9.61	75.3	13.3
1928	8.82	83.2	10.7
1929	9.58	81.8	11.8
1930	8.88	71.2	12.6
1931	5.76	44.3	13.0
1932	3.35	24.4	14.2
1933	3.45	31.1	12.4
1934	4.21	56.6	7.7
1935	8.83	73.9	12.4
1936	9.40	74.2	14.0
1937	9.88	94.0	11.7
1938	7.87	44.6	17.7
1939	6.30	42.6	14.9
1940	5.42	54.8	9.9
1941	9.24	61.6	14.9
1942	13.24	75.3	17.6
1943 2/2	13.80	96.0	14.4

1/ Simple averages of mid-month prices and price ratios for the calendar year.  
2/ Indicated.

PRICES OF HOGS AND CORN, AND HOG-CORN PRICE  
RATIO, FARM BASIS, NORTH CENTRAL STATES, 1920-43



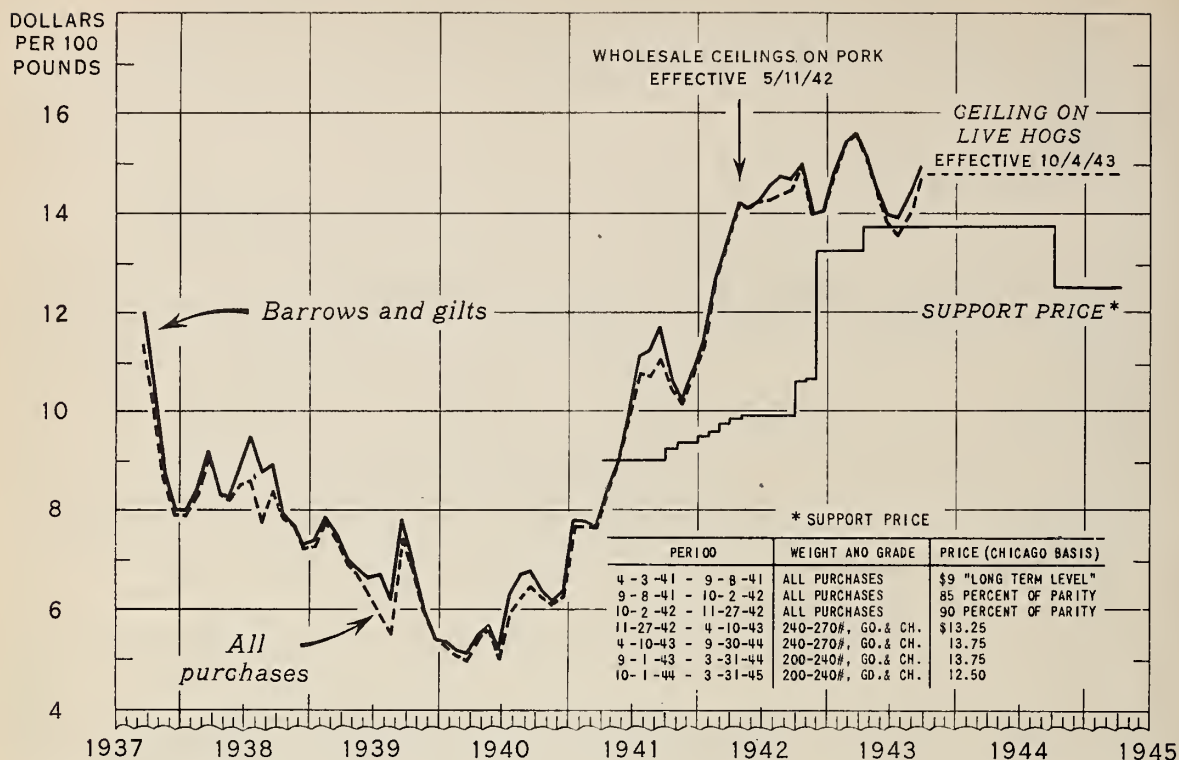
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43314 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The hog-corn price ratio in late 1943 was not nearly as favorable as it was a year earlier, mainly because of higher corn prices. Both hog and corn prices are now covered by ceilings. The hog-corn price ratio appears moderately favorable, but with the limited supply of feed grains available in relation to livestock numbers a decrease in hog production, particularly in deficit feed-grain producing areas, is likely in 1944.



# PRICE OF BARROWS AND GILTS AND OF ALL HOGS PURCHASED AT CHICAGO, 1937-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43313

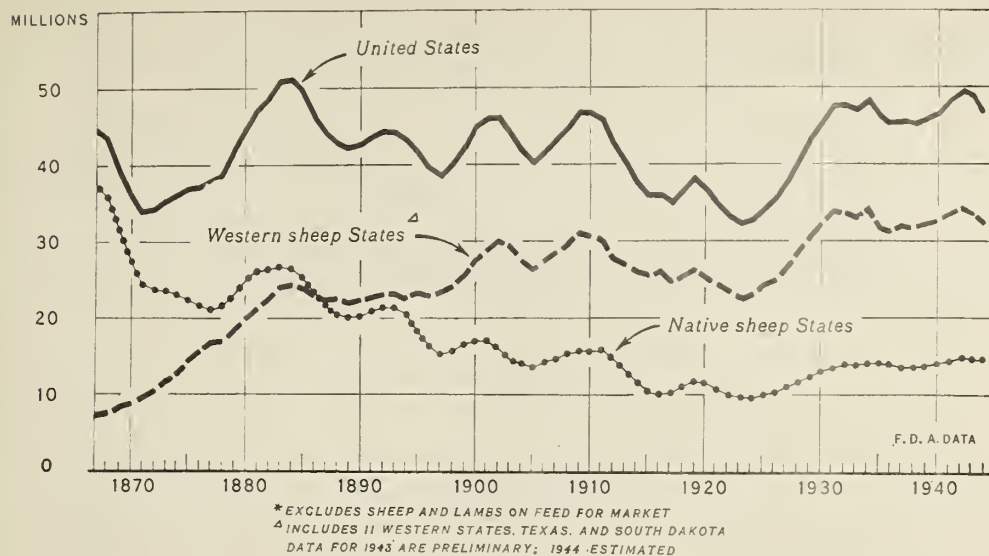
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The rapid advance in hog prices which started in 1940 continued unchecked until the spring of 1942 when price ceilings on pork became effective. Hog prices continued to fluctuate, causing a "squeeze" at times on packers' margins. A ceiling on prices of live hogs was imposed in October 1943. This is about \$1 higher than the support price level effective through September 1944. Both short-time fluctuations and seasonal changes in hog prices will be limited during most of 1944 by the narrow margin.

Price of barrows and gilts and all hogs purchased at Chicago, 1937-43

Year	Barrows and gilts											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1937	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.97	10.34	8.72	7.98
1938	7.98	8.40	9.19	8.32	8.26	8.84	9.49	8.75	8.90	7.93	7.68	7.30
1939	7.37	7.86	7.49	7.00	6.82	6.63	6.67	6.21	7.77	7.04	6.04	5.45
1940	5.40	5.19	5.13	5.48	5.70	5.17	6.31	6.69	6.76	6.35	6.16	6.37
1941	7.81	7.78	7.69	8.44	9.00	9.88	11.12	11.23	11.67	10.63	10.22	10.75
1942	11.44	12.65	13.42	14.20	14.09	14.26	14.55	14.74	14.67	14.97	13.94	14.03
1943	14.85	15.38	15.61	15.15	14.46	13.95	13.87	14.42				
	All purchases											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1937	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.37	10.03	8.64	7.90
1938	7.91	8.33	9.12	8.28	8.20	8.52	8.60	7.76	8.35	7.84	7.67	7.24
1939	7.30	7.77	7.43	6.92	6.67	6.34	5.92	5.52	7.44	6.85	5.97	5.38
1940	5.32	5.12	5.07	5.43	5.59	4.98	5.92	6.21	6.45	6.25	6.11	6.27
1941	7.70	7.71	7.64	8.37	8.96	9.79	10.75	10.68	11.04	10.41	10.16	10.65
1942	11.36	12.58	13.37	14.18	14.07	14.19	14.25	14.37	14.45	14.98	13.96	14.01
1943	14.78	15.35	15.59	15.13	14.44	13.85	13.86	13.97				

## STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1867-1944 \*



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 32250

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

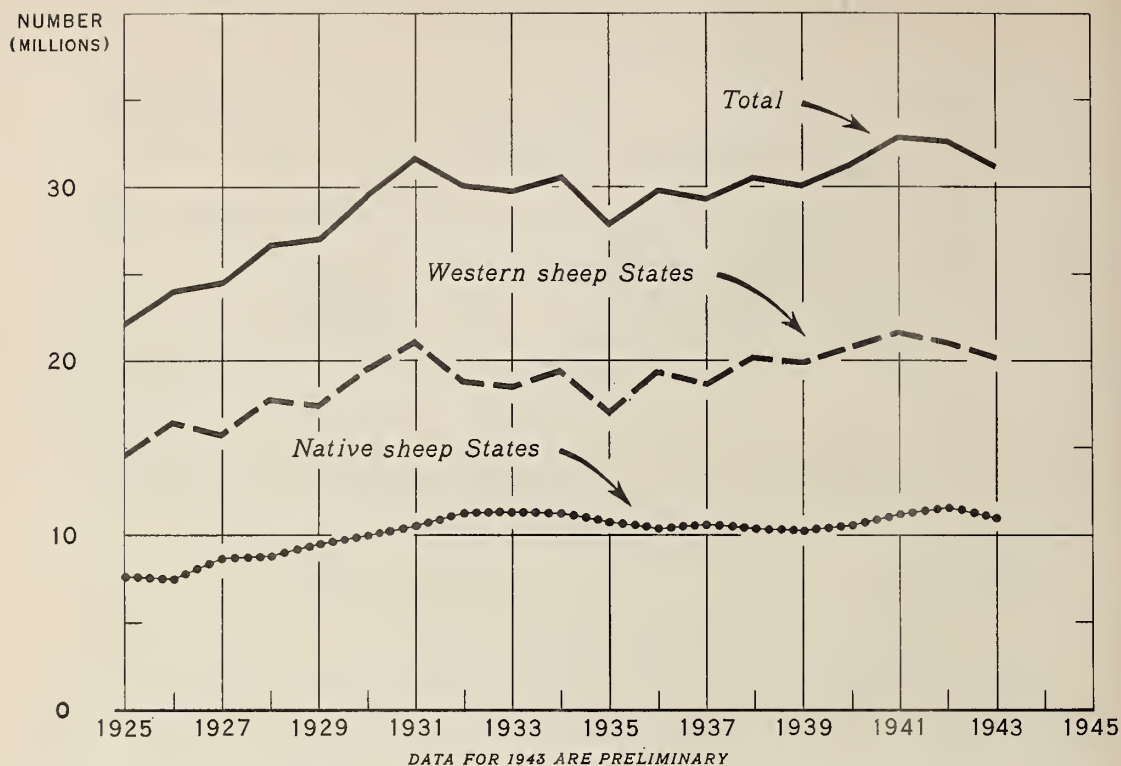
Sheep numbers have been declining since January 1, 1942. The heavy marketings of sheep and lambs during 1943 point to a further decline of about 2 million head. In the native States sheep numbers, while below the 2 previous years, will still be relatively high. In the 11 Western States, however, stock sheep numbers at the end of this year will probably be at the lowest level since 1925. In Texas and the range area of South Dakota, sheep numbers on January 1, 1943 were the highest on record, but marketings from these areas have been heavy this year.

Stock sheep and lambs: Number on farms, January 1, by regions, 1867-1944

Year	: Native Sheep : : States	: Western : : Sheep States :	: United States :: : Thousands :	Year	: Native Sheep : : States	: Western : : Sheep States :	: United States : Thousands
1867	: 37,586	: 7,411	: 44,997	1906	: 14,345	: 27,620	: 41,965
1868	: 36,035	: 7,773	: 43,808	1907	: 14,985	: 28,475	: 43,460
1869	: 31,485	: 8,407	: 39,892	1908	: 15,635	: 29,460	: 45,095
1870	: 27,495	: 8,954	: 36,449	1909	: 15,967	: 31,131	: 47,098
1871	: 24,498	: 9,565	: 34,063	1910	: 15,979	: 30,960	: 46,939
1872	: 23,893	: 10,419	: 34,312	1911	: 16,053	: 30,002	: 46,055
1873	: 23,873	: 11,909	: 35,782	1912	: 14,830	: 28,142	: 42,972
1874	: 23,345	: 12,889	: 36,234	1913	: 13,288	: 27,256	: 40,544
1875	: 22,501	: 14,736	: 37,237	1914	: 11,809	: 26,250	: 38,059
1876	: 21,753	: 15,724	: 37,477	1915	: 10,425	: 25,838	: 36,263
1877	: 21,152	: 16,995	: 38,147	1916	: 10,157	: 26,103	: 36,260
1878	: 21,791	: 17,151	: 38,942	1917	: 10,292	: 24,954	: 35,246
1879	: 23,151	: 18,527	: 41,678	1918	: 11,184	: 25,520	: 36,704
1880	: 24,873	: 19,994	: 44,867	1919	: 11,917	: 26,443	: 38,360
1881	: 26,141	: 21,230	: 47,371	1920	: 11,795	: 25,533	: 37,328
1882	: 26,412	: 22,471	: 48,883	1921	: 10,952	: 24,474	: 35,426
1883	: 26,899	: 24,036	: 50,935	1922	: 10,026	: 23,339	: 33,365
1884	: 26,575	: 24,526	: 51,101	1923	: 9,787	: 22,810	: 32,597
1885	: 25,464	: 24,156	: 49,620	1924	: 9,726	: 23,133	: 32,859
1886	: 23,531	: 23,123	: 46,654	1925	: 10,048	: 24,421	: 34,469
1887	: 21,791	: 22,426	: 44,217	1926	: 10,420	: 25,299	: 35,719
1888	: 20,540	: 22,471	: 43,011	1927	: 11,023	: 27,044	: 38,067
1889	: 20,084	: 22,281	: 42,365	1928	: 11,768	: 28,921	: 40,689
1890	: 20,112	: 22,581	: 42,693	1929	: 12,517	: 30,964	: 43,481
1891	: 20,969	: 22,913	: 43,882	1930	: 13,249	: 32,328	: 45,577
1892	: 21,441	: 23,187	: 44,628	1931	: 13,719	: 34,001	: 47,720
1893	: 21,357	: 23,210	: 44,567	1932	: 14,028	: 33,654	: 47,682
1894	: 20,598	: 22,816	: 43,414	1933	: 14,002	: 33,301	: 47,303
1895	: 18,497	: 23,330	: 41,827	1934	: 14,184	: 34,060	: 48,244
1896	: 16,658	: 22,951	: 39,609	1935	: 14,277	: 31,862	: 46,139
1897	: 15,403	: 23,488	: 38,891	1936	: 14,179	: 31,207	: 45,386
1898	: 15,849	: 24,248	: 40,097	1937	: 13,611	: 31,811	: 45,422
1899	: 16,849	: 25,839	: 42,688	1938	: 13,616	: 31,503	: 45,119
1900	: 17,294	: 27,771	: 45,065	1939	: 13,652	: 32,058	: 45,710
1901	: 17,295	: 28,831	: 46,126	1940	: 14,104	: 32,454	: 46,558
1902	: 16,170	: 30,026	: 46,196	1941	: 14,465	: 33,339	: 47,804
1903	: 14,845	: 29,591	: 44,436	1942	: 14,963	: 34,844	: 49,807
1904	: 14,288	: 27,620	: 41,908	1943	: 14,643	: 33,665	: 48,308
1905	: 13,840	: 26,570	: 40,410	1944	: 14,400	: 32,400	: 46,800

1/ Preliminary.  
 2/ Indicated.

## UNITED STATES LAMB CROP, 1925-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43233

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1943 lamb crop was 5 percent smaller than a year earlier, mainly because of a smaller number of lambs saved per hundred ewes; in the Western States the smaller lamb crop was the result of a tight labor situation, while in the native States adverse weather was largely responsible. Slaughter statistics for recent months indicate that the number of stock sheep on farms and ranches may be smaller at the beginning of 1944 than a year earlier. If the percentage lamb crop is about average next year, a further moderate decrease in the 1943 lamb crop may occur.

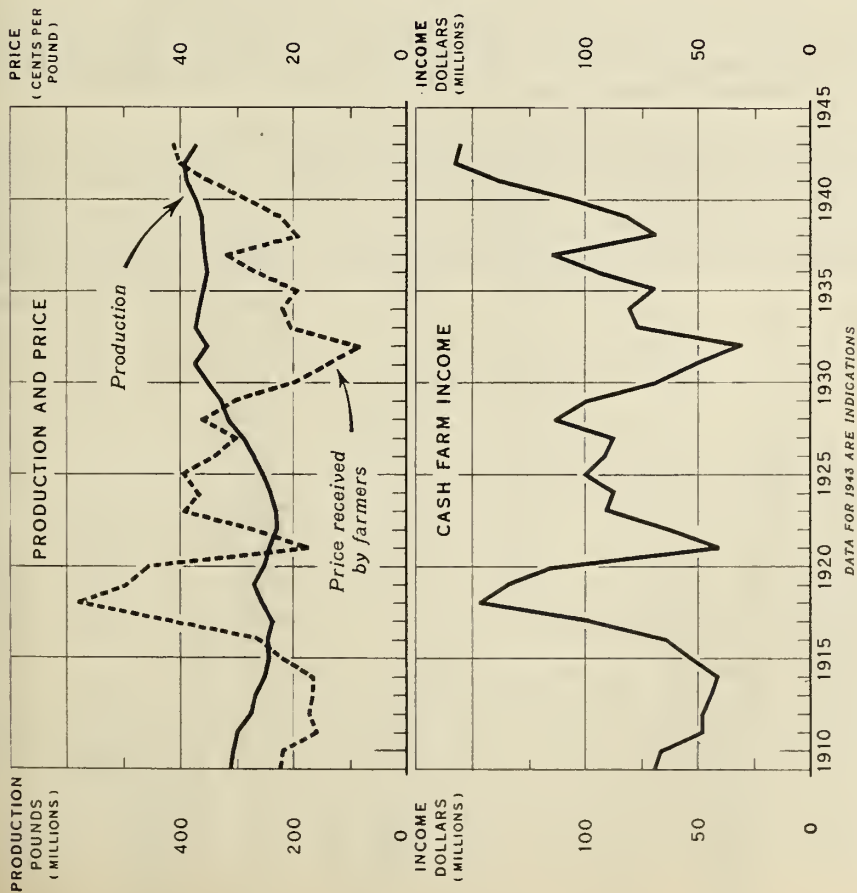
United States lamb crop, 1925-43

Year	Native sheep States	Western States	United States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1925	7,620	14,575	22,195
1926	7,554	16,404	23,958
1927	8,697	15,763	24,460
1928	8,818	17,741	26,559
1929	9,467	17,436	26,903
1930	9,997	19,470	29,467
1931	10,537	21,078	31,615
1932	11,264	18,771	30,035
1933	11,286	18,497	29,783
1934	11,243	19,355	30,598
1935	10,791	17,022	27,813
1936	10,397	19,336	29,733
1937	10,657	18,618	29,275
1938	10,367	20,152	30,519
1939	10,237	19,846	30,083
1940	10,541	20,726	31,267
1941	11,190	21,664	32,854
1942	11,651	21,053	32,604
1943 <sup>1/</sup>	10,964	20,137	31,101

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary



# WOOL, SHORN: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND CASH FARM INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1909-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 38582 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
DATA FOR 1943 ARE INDICATIONS

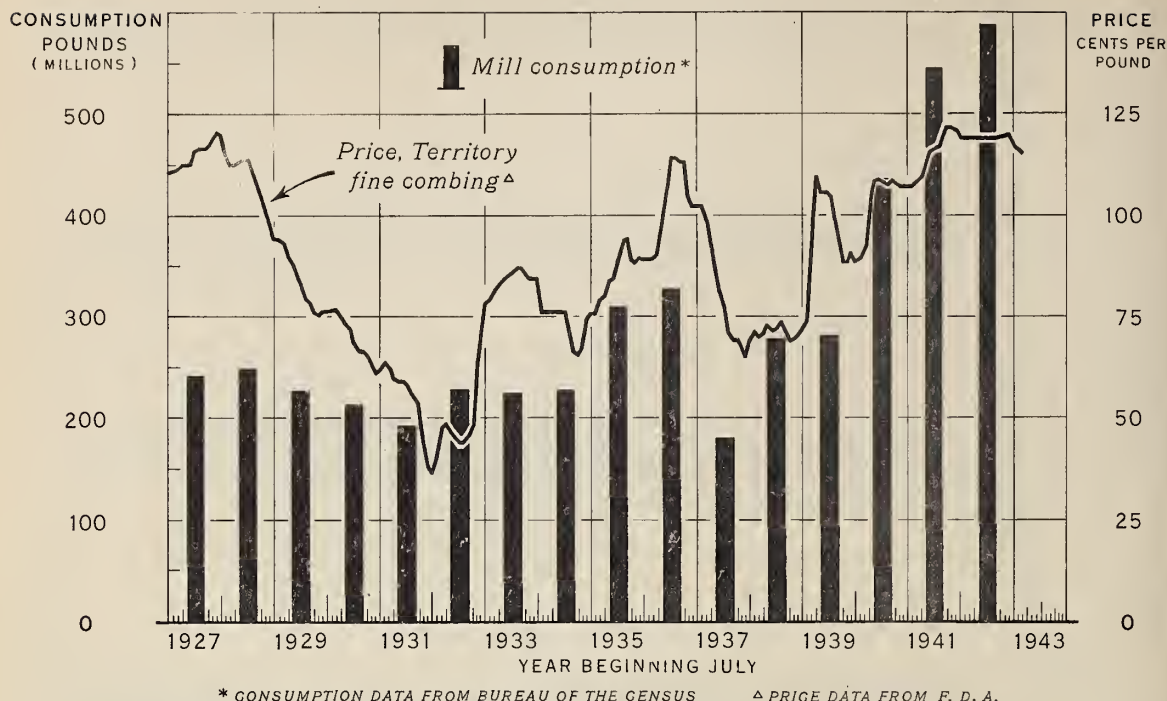
Farmers have less wool to sell in 1943 than in 1942 but the 1943 income from wool is not expected to differ much from last year's record income of 157 million dollars. Prices to growers have been averaging about a cent a pound higher than last year. Shorn wool production in 1944 may be slightly smaller than the 1943 production because of a reduction in sheep numbers.

Wool, shorn: Production, price per pound, and cash farm income, United States, 1909-43

Year	Production	Price	Cash farm income
	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars
1909	310.2	22.2	68.8
1910	305.8	21.7	66.4
1911	301.6	15.8	47.8
1912	277.9	17.3	48.0
1913	265.9	16.7	44.4
1914	250.6	16.6	41.6
1915	241.2	22.1	53.2
1916	244.0	26.1	63.8
1917	236.9	41.6	98.5
1918	254.0	57.7	146.5
1919	270.1	49.5	133.6
1920	250.9	45.5	114.1
1921	241.7	17.3	41.9
1922	228.4	27.1	62.0
1923	230.2	39.4	90.6
1924	238.2	36.6	87.3
1925	253.2	39.5	100.0
1926	269.3	34.0	91.5
1927	289.4	30.3	87.6
1928	314.8	36.2	113.9
1929	327.8	30.2	99.1
1930	352.1	19.5	68.7
1931	376.3	13.6	51.0
1932	351.0	8.6	30.2
1933	374.2	20.6	77.1
1934	368.9	21.9	80.7
1935	361.5	19.3	69.6
1936	352.9	26.9	94.8
1937	357.5	32.0	114.2
1938	361.2	19.1	69.2
1939	363.7	22.3	81.1
1940	374.6	28.3	106.2
1941	390.6	35.5	138.7
1942	392.4	40.1	157.2
1943 <sup>1/</sup>	376.8	41.2	155.2

<sup>1/</sup> Indicated.

# APPAREL WOOL, SCOURED BASIS: MILL CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES AND PRICE AT BOSTON, 1927-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39632 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Mill consumption of apparel wool has been at a record high level since 1941 because of large military requirements. Although such requirements will be reduced in 1943-44 it is anticipated that total Government and civilian demand will be large enough to support a relatively high rate of wool consumption. Prices are expected to remain relatively high through 1944.

Wool, territory, grades 64s, 70s, 80s, (fine staple combing) scoured basis,  
average price per pound, Boston, by months, 1927-43

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1927	110.6	111.0	111.4	112.5	112.5	112.5	116.0	116.5	116.5	117.2	119.3	120.5
1928	119.8	115.3	112.5	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.5	110.5	107.8	104.5	100.2	97.4
1929	94.2	94.0	93.1	89.9	88.0	84.5	82.2	79.0	78.2	75.9	75.2	76.0
1930	76.0	76.0	76.2	75.0	73.1	72.1	68.4	66.5	66.5	65.7	63.5	61.5
1931	61.9	63.5	62.1	59.4	59.0	59.0	57.8	56.0	53.8	49.1	43.6	38.4
1932	36.5	40.6	47.8	48.5	46.7	45.0	44.0	44.0	45.6	48.5	62.4	70.0
1933	77.4	79.1	81.8	83.0	84.0	85.0	86.2	87.0	87.0	85.5	84.7	84.5
1934	84.5	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	71.0	66.0	65.8	67.2	74.0
1935	75.5	75.5	78.8	80.2	83.9	84.2	88.1	93.8	94.0	88.9	88.0	89.0
1936	39.0	89.0	89.0	90.0	99.0	106.8	114.0	114.0	113.0	113.0	104.5	102.0
1937	102.0	102.0	98.5	92.1	85.9	80.9	77.4	70.6	69.0	69.0	68.0	65.0
1938	68.6	71.2	70.0	71.0	72.8	71.9	72.2	73.8	71.8	69.0	69.8	70.8
1939	71.9	74.0	98.8	109.5	105.4	105.8	104.7	99.0	93.6	88.5	88.5	90.4
1940	88.4	89.0	92.4	104.5	108.5	108.5	108.1	107.5	108.5	107.6	107.0	107.0
1941	107.0	107.0	108.1	109.5	112.5	115.5	116.0	116.1	119.6	121.5	121.5	120.9
1942	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.4	119.5	119.5
1943	116.9	116.0										

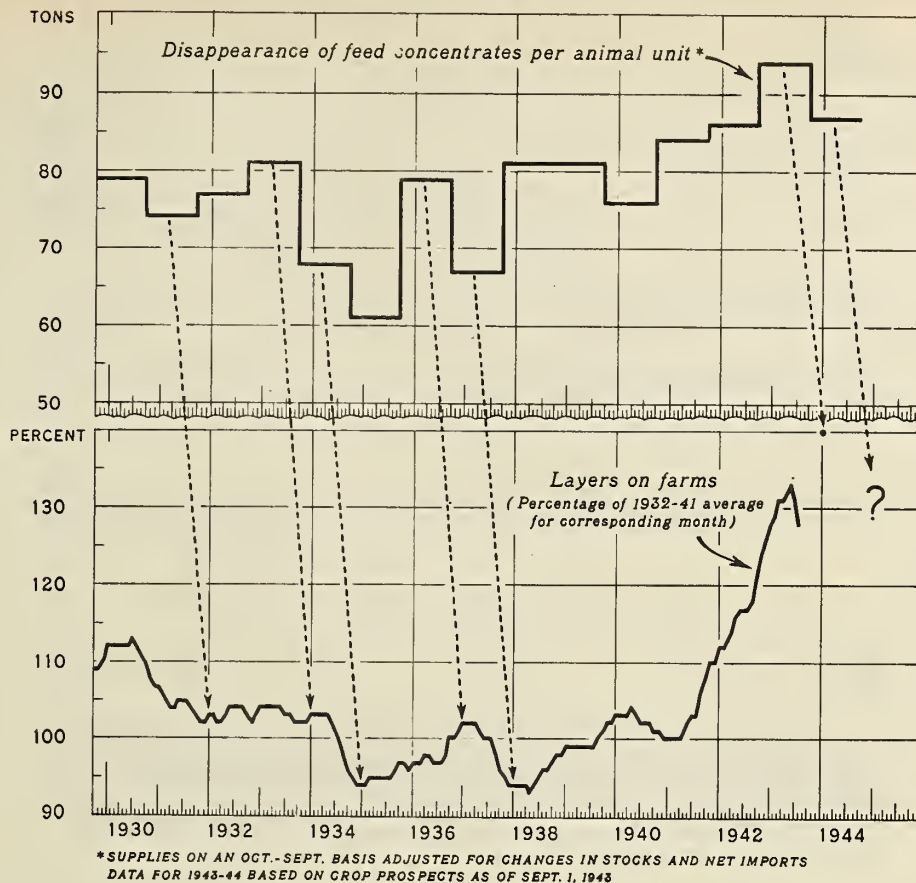
Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

Apparel wool, scoured basis: Mill consumption in the United States, 1927-42

Year beginning July	Consumption	Year beginning July	Consumption
	Million pounds		Million pounds
1927	241.0	1935	309.4
1928	247.9	1936	327.3
1929	226.1	1937	181.1
1930	213.5	1938 1/2	276.5
1931	192.9	1939	281.1
1932	227.7	1940	434.6
1933	223.7	1941	546.3
1934	226.7	1942 2/3	589.5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. 1/ 53 weeks. 2/ 51 weeks.

# DISAPPEARANCE OF FEED CONCENTRATES PER ANIMAL UNIT AND NUMBER OF LAYERS, 1929-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43276 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The reduction from a year earlier in prospective 1943-44 feed supply per animal unit is similar in magnitude to the decline from 1935-36 to 1936-37. But, if stocks of feeds are reduced to a minimum by October 1, 1944, disappearance per animal unit in 1943-44 would be only moderately less than the unusually heavy disappearance in 1942-43. On the basis of past relationships, numbers of layers on December 31 would be 8 to 10 percent larger this year than last, but some reduction in numbers would occur in 1944. Numbers of layers declined, relative to the 10-year average, in July and August but probably will increase in the next few months as pullets from this year's record hatch are added to laying flocks.

Disappearance of feed concentrates per animal unit and number of layers on farms,  
United States, 1929-43

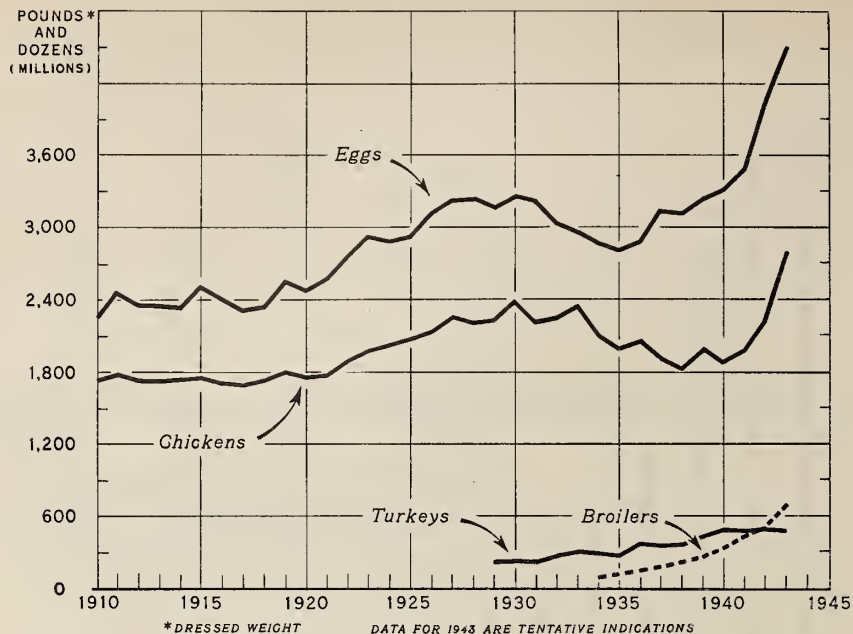
Year	Number of layers on farms												Disappearance of feed con- centrates per animal unit 1/
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tons
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
1929	356	349	340	327	311	296	283	276	281	303	331	358	.79
1930	369	362	351	335	317	299	284	276	286	308	329	348	.74
1931	353	343	328	313	296	280	265	258	268	289	311	332	.77
1932	340	333	321	307	292	276	263	257	267	287	310	335	.81
1933	345	337	327	313	296	278	260	254	262	284	309	333	.68
1934	341	334	323	309	291	272	256	246	252	269	289	306	.61
1935	310	305	297	284	269	253	241	234	246	270	294	314	.79
1936	320	314	305	293	277	260	246	240	252	278	305	329	.67
1937	337	329	318	305	287	268	253	245	251	269	289	305	.81
1938	310	304	294	280	264	250	239	236	248	272	297	318	.81
1939	327	321	311	296	280	264	250	245	257	283	310	332	.76
1940	339	333	323	310	294	274	256	251	261	282	307	326	.84
1941	331	324	315	301	286	271	259	255	271	302	333	359	.86
1942	369	363	355	343	327	311	295	289	303	339	379	410	.94
1943	423	418	410	394	374	355	331	316					2/.87

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on crop prospects as of September 1, 1943.



# FARM PRODUCTION OF EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, AND COMMERCIAL BROILERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42609 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In response to favorable price relationships, production of both chickens and eggs have reached new record levels. Supplies of hatching eggs apparently limited production of both chickens and turkeys in 1943. It is likely that feed supplies will be a limiting factor during the hatching season of 1944 and that a moderate decline in numbers of chickens raised will result. Turkey production in 1944 may be little different from the output in 1943. The prospective increase in numbers of layers at the beginning of the 1944 laying season provides a basis for a material increase in egg production in 1944 over 1943. But the tightening feed supply will be a limiting factor.

Farm production of eggs, chickens, turkeys, and commercial broilers, United States, 1910-43

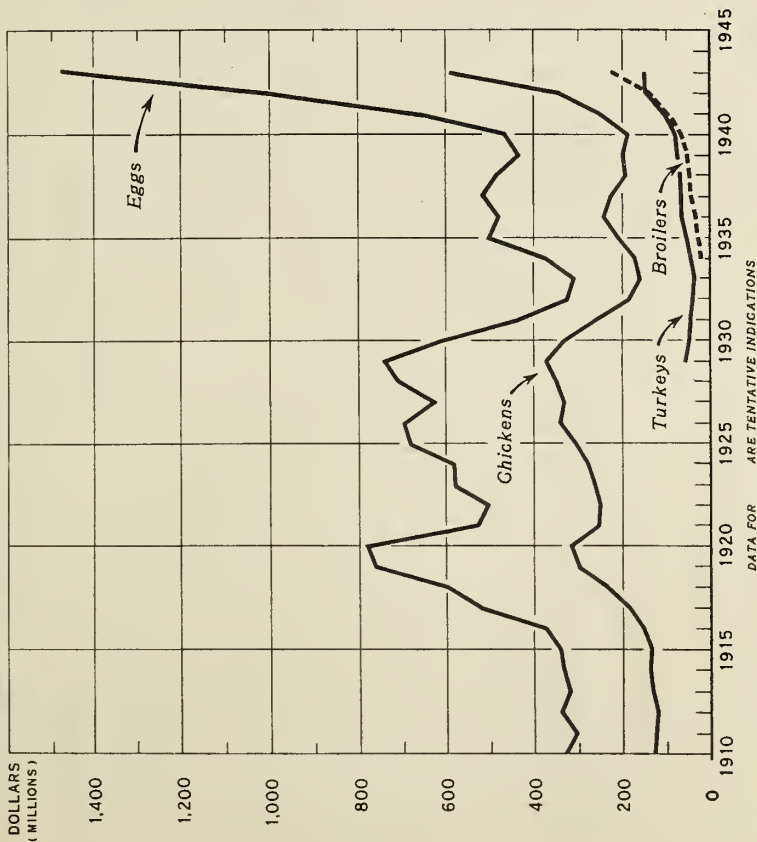
Year	Eggs	Chickens 1/	Turkeys 1/	Commercial broilers 1/
	Million dozens	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1910	2,250	1,731		
1911	2,450	1,778		
1912	2,358	1,724		
1913	2,342	1,713		
1914	2,325	1,734		
1915	2,492	1,753		
1916	2,400	1,707		
1917	2,308	1,689		
1918	2,333	1,724		
1919	2,542	1,797		
1920	2,475	1,756		
1921	2,567	1,775		
1922	2,750	1,888		
1923	2,917	1,975		
1924	2,883	2,024		
1925	2,914	2,072		
1926	3,104	2,129		
1927	3,219	2,249		
1928	3,222	2,197		
1929	3,160	2,220	213	
1930	3,256	2,307	216	
1931	3,211	2,205	214	
1932	3,025	2,241	264	
1933	2,960	2,338	298	
1934	2,869	2,097	284	85
1935	2,801	1,990	267	108
1936	2,878	2,053	361	134
1937	3,130	1,909	346	172
1938	3,113	1,821	355	211
1939	3,237	1,989	422	261
1940	3,299	1,896	482	337
1941	3,460	1,998	468	445
1942	4,018	2,234	497	532
1943 2/	4,517	2,800	480	690

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Dressed weight of chickens and commercial broilers is 88 percent of live weight. Dressed weight of turkeys is 91 percent of live weight.

2/ Estimates based on preliminary indications.

# CASH FARM INCOME FROM EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, AND COMMERCIAL BROILERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATA FOR ARE TENTATIVE INDICATIONS

NEG. 42510

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

As a result of increases in production and prices, cash farm income from poultry and eggs has increased sharply so far in this war. Income from each item in 1943 was the highest on record. Total cash income from poultry and eggs in 1944 probably will be slightly larger than in 1943.

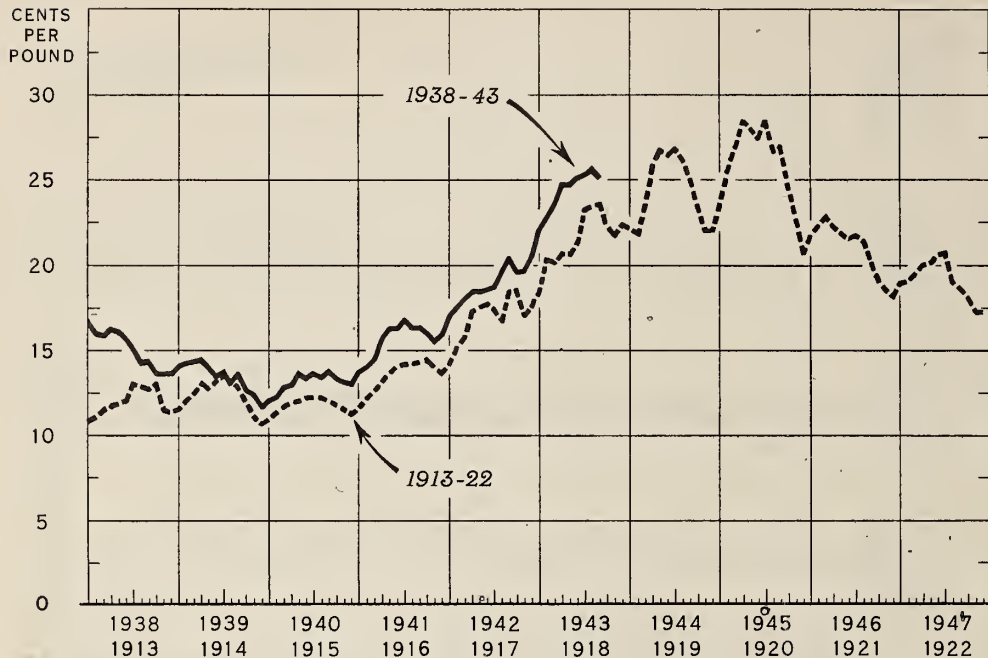
Cash farm income from eggs, chickens, turkeys, and commercial broilers, United States, 1910-43

Year	Eggs : Million : dollars	Chickens : Million : dollars	Turkeys : Million : dollars	Commercial : broilers : Million : dollars
1910	331	127		
1911	304	123		
1912	339	120		
1913	321	132		
1914	336	138		
1915	341	134		
1916	375	152		
1917	523	184		
1918	599	232		
1919	762	296		
1920	781	317		
1921	528	252		
1922	506	250		
1923	583	262		
1924	585	278		
1925	682	305		
1926	695	340		
1927	626	333		
1928	709	350		
1929	740	374	54	19
1930	606	333	46	25
1931	434	258	42	31
1932	324	189	38	46
1933	309	161	36	50
1934	373	171	42	66
1935	502	207	52	93
1936	481	239	62	138
1937	517	225	63	225
1938	485	195	66	
1939	437	199	71	
1940	465	190	78	
1941	658	245	98	
1942	1,001	346	145	
1943	1,475	590	150	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Estimates based on preliminary indications.

# CHICKENS: PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1913-22 AND 1938-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43274

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

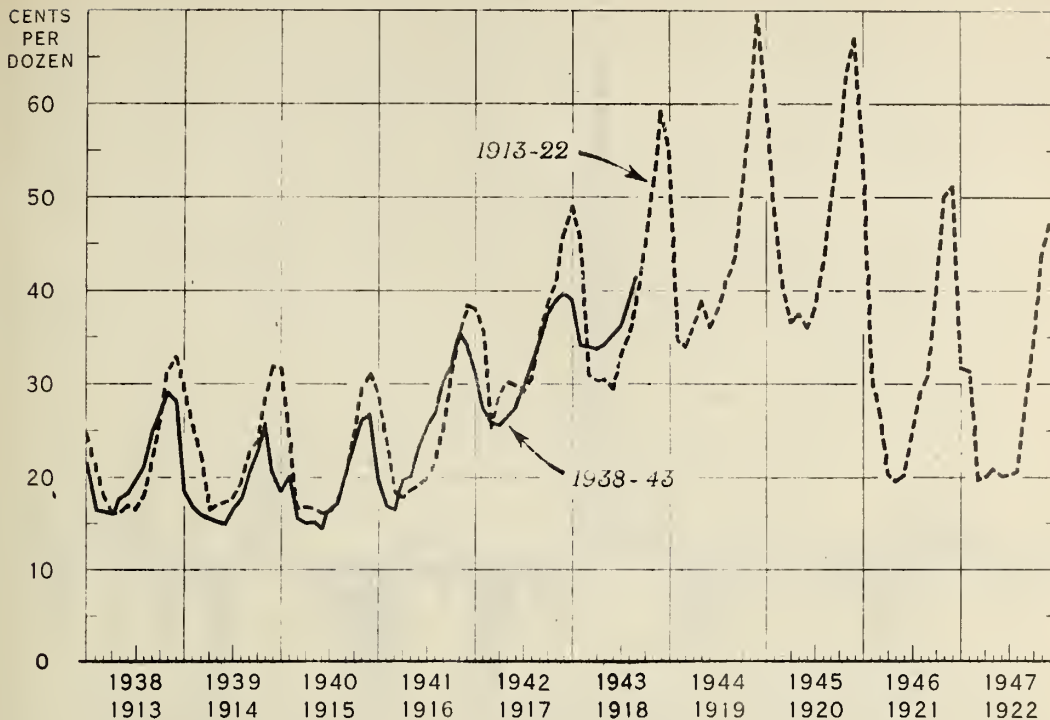
Chicken prices in this war have been higher than in corresponding months of World War I even though civilian supplies have been at a much higher level.

Price per pound received by farmers for chickens, United States, 1909-43

Year	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Wtd. Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1909		10.0	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.9
1910	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	11.8
1911	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.0	9.7	10.9
1912	10.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.0
1913	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.0	13.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	11.4	11.3	12.3
1914	11.5	12.0	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.3	12.0	11.1	10.7	12.6
1915	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.8
1916	11.5	12.1	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.9	13.6	13.5
1917	14.1	15.1	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.4	16.7	18.4	18.5	17.0	17.5	16.9
1918	18.4	20.3	20.2	20.7	20.6	21.3	23.2	23.4	23.6	22.2	21.7	22.4	21.7
1919	22.1	21.8	23.4	26.7	26.7	26.4	26.8	26.1	25.0	23.3	22.0	22.0	24.6
1920	23.3	25.7	26.9	28.4	28.0	27.4	28.4	26.6	26.9	24.6	22.9	20.6	26.3
1921	21.7	22.3	22.8	22.2	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.4	20.2	19.1	18.6	18.2	20.9
1922	18.9	19.0	19.4	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.7	18.9	18.6	18.1	17.2	17.2	19.2
1923	17.3	18.6	18.8	19.4	20.1	20.3	20.6	19.8	19.7	19.0	17.7	16.6	19.1
1924	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.4	20.3	20.5	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.4	18.5	17.9	19.4
1925	18.5	19.1	20.0	21.1	22.0	21.6	21.4	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.2	19.5	20.6
1926	20.9	21.5	21.9	23.1	23.7	23.9	23.6	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.0	19.8	22.3
1927	20.1	21.1	21.3	21.8	21.7	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.4	19.7	19.4	19.2	20.3
1928	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.8	21.5	20.5	21.9	21.6	22.3	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.5
1929	21.6	22.1	22.7	23.8	24.4	24.6	23.7	22.7	22.4	21.5	20.3	19.1	22.8
1930	19.8	20.4	20.6	21.1	20.0	19.0	17.4	17.3	17.8	17.4	16.1	15.3	18.4
1931	15.7	15.1	16.1	16.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	16.2	15.7	14.4	14.4	13.9	15.8
1932	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.2	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.6	10.7	10.1	9.2	11.8
1933	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.6	9.6
1934	9.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.4	12.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.3
1935	12.4	13.4	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	14.0	14.1	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	14.9
1936	16.5	16.9	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.2	12.6	15.8
1937	13.4	13.6	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.3	15.3	16.8	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.4	15.9
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	16.4
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.0	13.6	12.7	12.4	11.7	13.5
1940	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.3
1941	13.7	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.8
1942	17.0	17.4	18.0	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.6	20.3	19.5	19.6	20.5	18.9
1943	22.1	22.8	23.5	24.6	24.7	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.2				



# EGGS: PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS. UNITED STATES, 1913-22 AND 1938-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43275

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

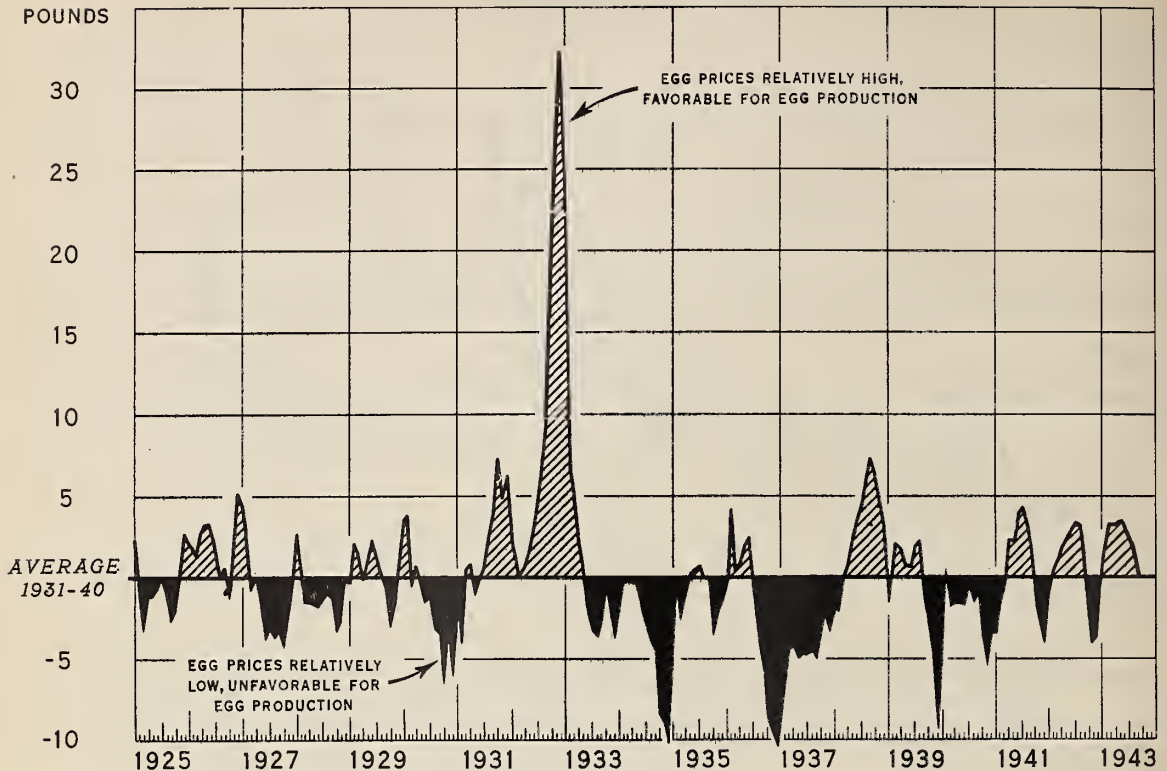
Prices received by farmers for eggs have risen somewhat more sharply so far in this war than in the corresponding period of World War I. The seasonal variation in egg prices, however, has been much smaller than it was in the previous war period largely because of relatively greater winter production of eggs. Price ceilings also have contributed to the reduction in seasonal variation.

Price per dozen received by farmers for eggs, United States, 1909-43

Year	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Wtd. Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1909		23.0	18.4	17.3	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.7	21.2	23.4	26.6	29.4	20.0
1910	29.7	25.9	20.3	18.6	18.4	18.2	17.9	18.5	20.9	23.8	27.2	29.7	20.9
1911	26.2	19.3	15.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.8	16.4	18.7	21.8	26.1	29.1	17.5
1912	29.3	26.8	21.2	17.4	16.9	16.7	17.0	18.2	20.6	24.0	27.8	28.2	20.2
1913	24.8	21.1	17.9	15.9	16.1	16.8	16.4	17.7	21.3	26.0	31.3	32.9	19.4
1914	29.8	25.3	22.2	16.4	16.9	17.2	17.5	19.1	22.5	23.7	28.2	31.9	20.5
1915	31.7	23.7	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.1	16.3	17.3	20.6	24.6	29.4	31.1	19.4
1916	28.8	24.2	18.2	17.7	18.6	18.9	19.9	21.6	25.3	30.4	34.9	38.3	22.1
1917	38.1	36.7	25.3	28.6	30.2	29.9	29.0	30.5	35.8	38.5	41.2	45.9	31.8
1918	48.9	45.8	30.9	30.4	30.6	29.6	33.0	35.2	39.1	44.9	51.7	59.3	36.0
1919	65.3	34.5	33.9	36.0	38.9	36.1	37.9	40.6	43.1	51.0	59.1	69.6	41.3
1920	60.9	48.5	40.5	36.6	37.5	36.9	37.8	42.5	48.6	54.6	62.9	67.1	43.5
1921	54.5	31.0	26.8	20.5	19.4	20.1	24.3	28.9	30.9	39.4	50.0	51.1	28.3
1922	31.7	31.4	19.5	20.0	20.9	20.2	20.3	20.6	27.3	34.6	43.6	47.2	25.0
1923	37.8	29.9	25.4	21.6	21.8	20.9	21.3	23.6	29.8	34.6	45.6	45.5	26.5
1924	35.4	33.6	20.4	19.1	19.8	21.1	22.8	26.1	31.8	38.2	46.8	49.9	26.7
1925	48.6	35.7	23.9	24.2	24.8	26.1	27.9	30.0	31.1	37.7	46.8	48.1	30.4
1926	36.3	28.9	24.1	24.8	25.2	25.7	25.7	26.4	31.6	36.8	44.9	47.8	28.9
1927	56.9	29.0	20.8	20.3	19.8	17.8	20.7	23.4	29.4	36.6	41.6	43.3	25.1
1928	38.2	29.1	23.4	22.8	24.2	23.9	25.6	27.4	31.4	34.9	39.6	42.9	28.1
1929	35.0	31.9	28.0	23.0	24.4	26.1	27.2	29.8	33.9	38.4	44.2	45.8	29.8
1930	38.4	31.8	21.3	21.5	20.0	18.6	18.8	20.6	25.3	26.5	31.7	26.8	23.7
1931	22.1	14.1	17.0	16.2	13.3	14.1	14.8	17.3	19.1	22.7	26.4	25.6	17.6
1932	17.2	12.8	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.6	12.0	14.7	17.2	22.5	26.1	28.1	14.2
1933	21.4	11.0	10.1	10.3	11.8	10.1	13.1	13.3	16.3	20.8	24.0	21.6	13.8
1934	17.6	15.8	14.4	13.5	13.3	13.2	14.1	17.2	21.9	23.7	28.6	27.0	17.1
1935	25.0	25.6	18.6	20.0	21.4	21.0	21.7	22.7	26.4	27.9	30.1	28.7	23.4
1936	22.8	23.8	17.5	16.8	18.1	18.9	20.0	22.4	24.5	27.6	32.5	30.5	21.8
1937	23.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	17.9	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.9	25.2	28.0	26.0	21.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9	20.3
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	16.5	17.6	20.6	22.9	25.8	20.5	17.4
1940	18.3	20.2	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.4	16.4	17.2	21.0	23.7	26.2	26.8	18.0
1941	19.7	16.8	16.4	19.7	20.1	23.2	25.6	25.8	30.3	31.8	36.5	34.1	23.5
1942	31.3	27.5	25.3	25.6	26.5	27.4	29.5	32.2	34.7	37.4	38.9	39.7	29.9
1943	39.0	34.2	34.0	33.7	34.2	35.2	38.3	38.8	41.8				

## EGG-FEED PRICE RATIO, UNITED STATES, 1925-43

(DEVIATIONS FROM 10-YEAR AVERAGE)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42275

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The egg-feed price ratio was unusually favorable for increased chicken and egg production during the hatching seasons of 1941, 1942 and 1943.

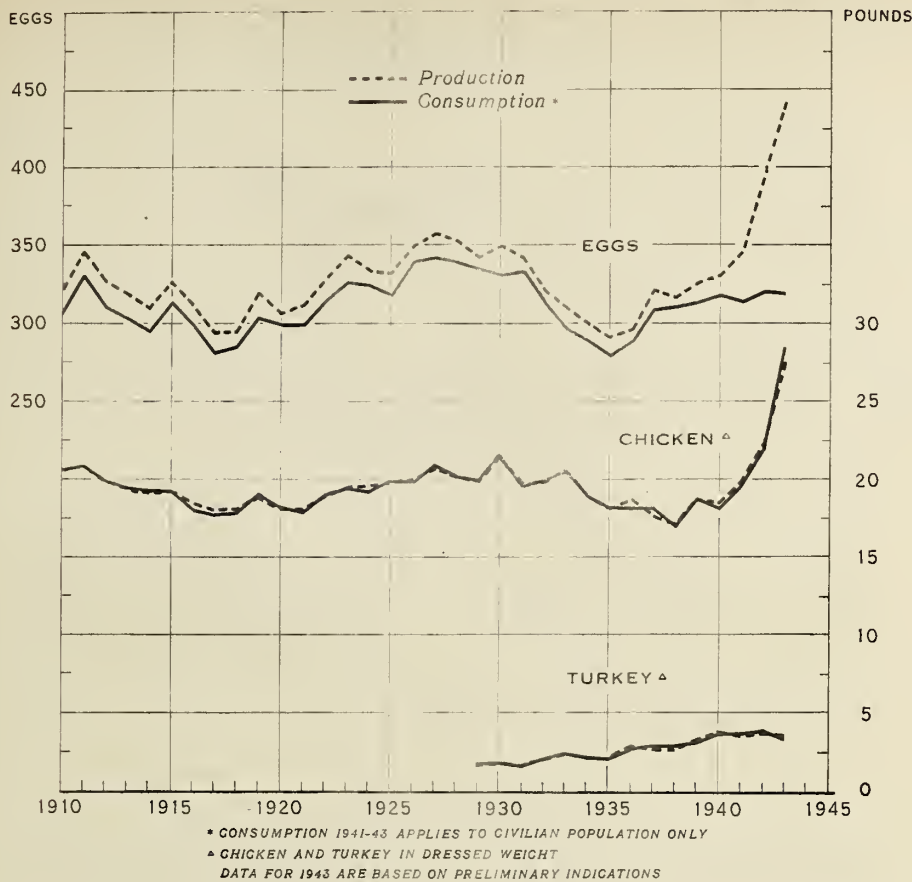
Egg-feed price ratio, United States, 1925-43 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1931-40 average	20.6	16.4	14.5	13.6	13.4	13.5	14.4	16.2	19.1	24.3	28.2	27.2	18.4
1925	22.8	16.4	11.3	12.4	12.3	12.7	14.3	15.1	16.5	22.3	28.7	29.9	17.9
1926	22.6	18.3	15.8	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.1	19.7	23.1	30.0	32.3	20.4
1927	25.0	19.2	13.8	13.5	12.3	9.8	11.3	12.6	15.9	20.1	25.7	26.7	17.2
1928	23.2	17.0	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.8	13.0	15.2	17.9	21.0	25.6	27.0	17.4
1929	20.3	18.5	16.0	13.5	14.7	15.9	15.7	16.4	18.4	21.3	26.7	28.3	18.8
1930	24.1	20.2	14.0	14.4	13.1	12.0	13.1	12.9	15.6	17.8	24.8	21.2	16.9
1931	18.6	12.4	15.0	14.4	12.3	13.6	14.9	18.6	23.3	31.6	33.1	33.4	20.1
1932	22.8	17.5	14.5	14.3	15.0	16.4	18.8	22.9	28.3	42.4	53.0	59.4	27.1
1933	45.3	22.9	19.9	15.8	14.1	11.7	11.2	12.6	16.3	23.6	26.2	23.5	20.3
1934	18.8	16.1	14.3	13.3	13.0	11.6	11.8	12.3	14.6	15.9	19.3	16.9	14.8
1935	15.5	15.9	11.9	12.5	13.6	14.0	15.1	16.2	19.0	20.8	26.2	25.7	17.2
1936	20.1	20.6	15.0	14.5	15.4	16.0	13.4	12.2	13.2	15.5	18.5	16.8	15.9
1937	12.0	10.2	10.1	9.4	8.4	8.7	9.6	11.6	14.1	20.6	25.9	23.9	13.7
1938	18.8	14.4	14.6	14.4	16.2	17.2	18.9	22.1	26.3	30.7	33.0	30.3	21.4
1939	19.1	17.1	16.6	15.4	14.2	14.2	16.4	18.4	17.8	21.4	23.6	18.0	17.7
1940	15.4	16.9	12.7	12.0	11.8	11.8	13.9	14.7	18.1	20.7	22.8	23.8	16.2
1941	17.2	14.8	14.2	15.9	15.6	17.5	18.7	19.3	20.6	22.7	25.5	23.2	18.8
1942	19.8	16.8	15.5	15.3	15.7	16.4	17.7	19.3	20.7	23.1	24.2	23.5	19.0
1943	21.4	18.4	17.7	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.1	18.2	19.3				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>1/</sup> Number of pounds of feed (62 percent corn, 14 percent wheat, 8 percent oats, 2 percent barley, 9 percent bran and 5 percent tankage by weight) equal in value to 1 dozen eggs at local markets.

# PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF EGGS, CHICKEN, AND TURKEY, UNITED STATES, 1909-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43287 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Increased production of eggs in this war has made possible some increase in domestic per capita consumption despite large noncivilian uses. Normally eggs used for hatching purposes account for most of the difference between domestic production and consumption of eggs. Annual consumption of chicken and turkey usually has been equivalent to annual production. Increased chicken supplies in recent years have resulted from relatively favorable prices for eggs as well as for chickens. Turkey prices have been favorable but the supply of hatching eggs has been a limiting factor in turkey production.

Per capita production and consumption of eggs, chicken, and turkey  
United States, 1910-43

(Data for neg. 43287)											
Year	Eggs		Chicken 1/		Year	Eggs		Chicken 1/		Turkey 1/	
	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita		Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds		Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910	322	307	20.8	20.6	1927	357	342	20.8	21.0		
1911	345	329	20.8	20.8	1928	353	338	20.1	20.2		
1912	327	311	19.9	19.9	1929	342	334	20.0	19.8	1.7	1.8
1913	318	303	19.4	19.4	1930	349	331	21.3	21.6	1.8	1.8
1914	310	295	19.2	19.3	1931	342	333	19.6	19.5	1.7	1.7
1915	327	313	19.2	19.2	1932	320	313	19.7	19.8	2.1	2.1
1916	311	299	18.4	18.1	1933	311	297	20.5	20.4	2.4	2.4
1917	294	281	18.0	17.7	1934	300	289	18.9	18.9	2.2	2.2
1918	294	284	18.1	17.8	1935	291	280	18.1	18.2	2.1	2.1
1919	319	303	18.8	19.0	1936	297	289	18.7	18.2	2.8	2.7
1920	306	299	18.1	18.2	1937	321	308	17.6	18.1	2.7	2.8
1921	312	299	18.0	17.8	1938	317	310	17.1	16.9	2.7	2.8
1922	329	315	18.8	18.9	1939	326	313	18.7	18.7	3.2	3.0
1923	343	328	19.4	19.4	1940	330	318	18.4	18.1	3.7	3.6
1924	333	324	19.5	19.2	1941	345	314	19.8	19.5	3.5	3.6
1925	332	318	19.7	19.8	1942	394	321	22.2	21.9	3.7	3.8
1926	349	338	19.9	19.7	1943 5/	440	319	27.6	28.4	3.5	3.3

1/ Dressed weight.

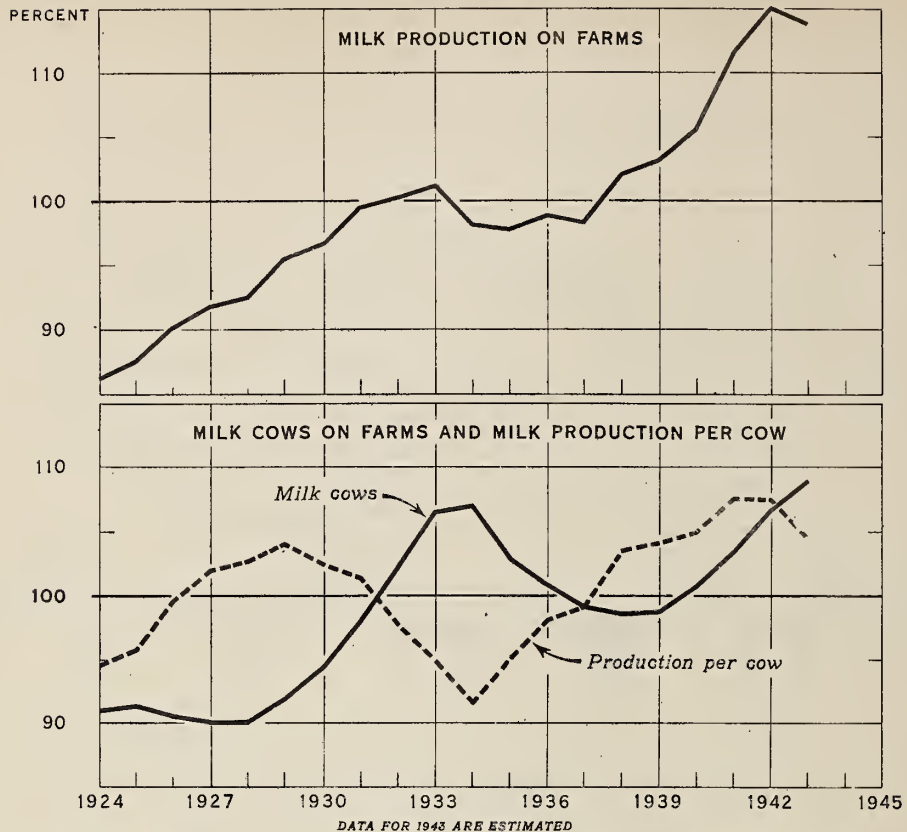
2/ Consumption 1941-43 applies to civilian population only.

3/ Tentative estimates based on preliminary indications as of September 1943.



## MILK COWS, AND MILK PRODUCTION. UNITED STATES, 1924-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG: 39573

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total milk production increased fairly steadily from 1924 through 1942, being interrupted only temporarily by the droughts in 1934 and 1936. The increase during 1941 and 1942 was particularly rapid, as cow numbers and production per cow were increasing at the same time. In 1943 and 1944, however, the limited supply of feed concentrates in deficit feeding areas is expected to bring about some reduction in both milk production per cow and total milk production. If the subsidy to dairy producers is continued, milk production in 1944 may total 116 billion pounds.

Milk cows and milk production on farms, United States, 1924-43

Year	Cow numbers and production			Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)		
	Milk cows	Milk	Total milk	Milk cows	Milk	Total
	1/	production	production	production	production	milk
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	per cow	per cow	production
1924	21,417	4,167	89,240	91.0	94.6	86.1
1925	21,503	4,218	90,699	91.3	95.8	87.5
1926	21,312	4,379	95,325	90.6	99.6	90.1
1927	21,191	4,491	95,172	90.0	102.0	91.8
1928	21,223	4,516	96,843	90.1	102.6	92.5
1929	21,618	4,579	96,988	91.8	104.0	95.5
1930	22,218	4,508	100,158	94.4	102.4	96.7
1931	23,108	4,459	103,029	98.1	101.3	99.4
1932	24,105	4,307	103,810	102.4	97.8	100.2
1933	25,062	4,180	104,762	106.4	94.9	101.1
1934	25,198	4,033	101,621	107.0	91.6	98.1
1935	24,187	4,184	101,205	102.7	95.0	97.7
1936	23,727	4,316	102,410	100.8	98.0	98.8
1937	23,540	4,366	101,908	99.1	99.2	98.3
1938	23,215	4,558	105,807	98.6	103.5	102.1
1939	23,273	4,589	106,792	98.8	104.2	103.1
1940	23,684	4,624	109,510	100.6	105.0	105.7
1941	24,361	4,741	115,498	103.5	107.7	111.5
1942 3/	26,159	4,739	119,240	106.8	107.6	115.1
1943 4/	25,670	4,595	118,000	109.0	104.4	113.9

1/ Average number on farms during year excluding helpers that have not freshened.

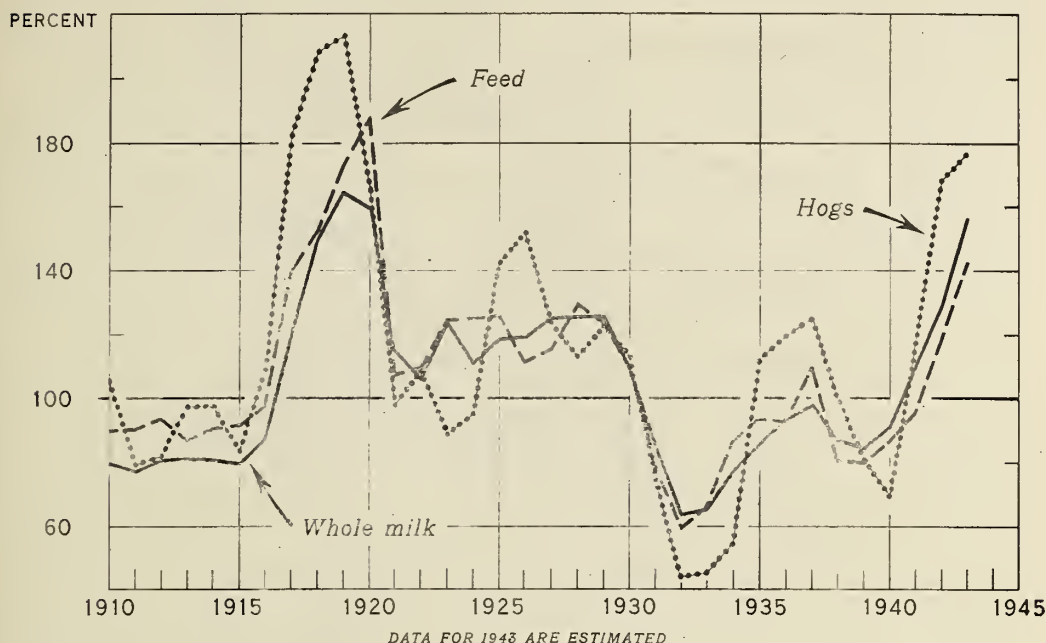
2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Estimated.

# PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR WHOLE MILK AT WHOLESALE AND FOR HOGS, AND VALUE OF FEED FED TO COWS IN AREAS SELLING WHOLE MILK, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1922-41=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43292

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

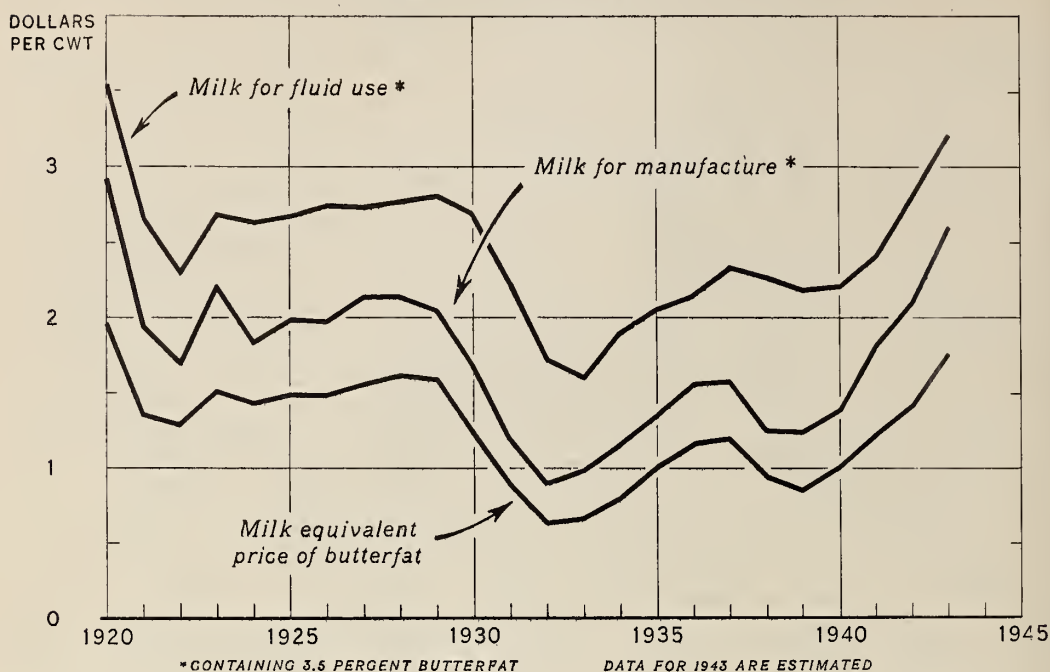
During World War I prices of whole milk and other dairy products rose much more slowly than prices of hogs and somewhat more slowly than prices of feed. From 1921 to 1940 these commodities have followed similar price trends, although hog prices have been more variable than feed or milk prices. Since the outbreak of World War II, prices of hogs have again tended to rise more rapidly than prices of dairy products, but feed prices have risen more slowly. Although milk prices rose more during 1943 than prices of hogs, the unusually favorable relationship between hog and feed prices and the large number of hogs on farms is bringing about a large feeding of grain to hogs in surplus grain-producing areas. With less corn available in 1943-44 than in 1942-43, shipments of feed to deficit areas probably will be materially reduced. As a result, declines in milk production from a year earlier are expected during the last part of 1943 and most of 1944.

Prices received by farmers for whole milk at wholesale and for hogs,  
and value of feed fed to cows in areas selling whole milk,  
United States, 1910-43

Year	Price per cwt.			Index numbers (1922-41 = 100)			Year	Price per cwt.			Index numbers (1922-41 = 100)		
	Whole milk	Hogs	Feed	Whole milk	Hogs	Feed		Whole milk	Hogs	Feed	Whole milk	Hogs	Feed
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	milk				Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	milk		
Average:													
1922-41:	2.02	7.80	1.66	100	100	100		2.02	7.80	1.66	100	100	100
1910	1.61	8.22	1.49	79.7	105.4	88.8	1927	2.53	9.64	1.91	125.2	123.6	115.1
1911	1.55	6.18	1.50	76.7	79.2	90.4	1928	2.54	8.80	2.15	125.7	112.8	129.5
1912	1.62	6.84	1.55	80.2	81.7	93.4	1929	2.54	9.54	2.05	125.7	122.3	123.5
1913	1.64	7.62	1.44	81.2	97.7	86.7	1930	2.22	8.87	1.81	109.9	113.7	109.0
1914	1.63	7.61	1.50	80.7	97.6	90.4	1931	1.70	5.80	1.28	84.2	74.4	77.1
1915	1.61	6.53	1.62	79.7	83.7	91.6	1932	1.28	3.39	.98	63.4	43.5	59.0
1916	1.76	8.51	1.62	87.1	109.1	97.6	1933	1.31	3.50	1.09	64.9	44.9	65.7
1917	2.42	14.30	2.32	119.8	183.3	139.8	1934	1.55	4.22	1.43	76.7	54.1	86.1
1918	3.01	16.28	2.53	149.0	208.7	152.4	1935	1.72	8.75	1.55	85.1	112.2	93.4
1919	3.32	16.66	2.88	164.4	213.6	173.5	1936	1.89	9.33	1.54	93.6	119.6	92.8
1920	3.23	13.06	3.11	169.9	167.4	187.3	1937	1.98	9.73	1.82	98.0	124.7	109.6
1921	2.33	7.65	1.78	115.3	98.1	107.2	1938	1.75	7.80	1.33	86.6	100.0	80.1
1922	2.14	8.48	1.82	105.9	108.7	109.6	1939	1.70	6.31	1.32	84.2	80.9	79.5
1923	2.50	6.96	2.06	123.8	89.2	124.1	1940	1.84	5.42	1.43	91.1	69.5	86.1
1924	2.24	7.42	2.07	110.9	95.1	124.7	1941	2.21	9.14	1.58	109.4	117.2	95.2
1925	2.39	11.11	2.09	118.3	142.4	125.9	1942	2.61	13.13	1.96	129.2	168.3	118.1
1926	2.41	11.84	1.85	119.3	151.8	111.4	1943 1/2	3.15	13.75	2.35	155.9	176.3	141.6

1/ Estimated.

**PRICES PAID BY DISTRIBUTORS FOR MILK FOR FLUID USE, BY  
CONDENSERIES FOR MILK FOR MANUFACTURE, AND BY CREAMERIES  
FOR BUTTERFAT, UNITED STATES, 1920-43**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43288

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For the past 20 years prices paid for milk for fluid use have been consistently higher than for milk for manufacture. The differential reflects higher costs for producing milk of better quality and in areas close to urban consuming centers. With the rapid increase in consumption of fluid milk in urban areas and the continued wide price differential between milk for fluid use and for manufacture, production of the major manufactured products other than butter in 1943 will be about a fifth smaller than in 1942. To help obtain a production of manufactured products sufficient to supply essential needs, sales of fluid milk and cream will be restricted through a system of dealer quotas.

Since the lend-lease purchase program was started in March 1941, the differential between prices paid for whole milk for manufacture and the milk equivalent price of butterfat has tended to widen. This has encouraged farmers to sell more of their milk as whole milk, instead of separating it on the farm for sale of cream. War demands for whole and skim milk products necessitate a further shift in this direction and some further widening of this price differential may take place in 1944.

Prices paid by distributors for milk for fluid use, by condenseries for milk  
for manufacture, and by creameries for butterfat, United States, 1920-43

Year	Milk for fluid use, per cwt. 1/	Milk for manufacture, per cwt. 1/	Butterfat, per lb. 2/	Milk equivalent value of butterfat, per cwt. 2/	Year	Milk for fluid use, per cwt. 1/	Milk for manufacture, per cwt. 1/	Butterfat, per lb. 2/	Milk equivalent value of butterfat, per cwt. 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Cents	Dol.		Dol.	Dol.	Cents	Dol.
1920	3.53	2.91	55.9	1.96	1933	1.60	.98	18.8	.66
1921	2.67	1.93	38.4	1.34	1934	1.89	1.14	23.0	.80
1922	2.30	1.70	36.6	1.28	1935	2.05	1.35	28.5	1.00
1923	2.69	2.21	43.2	1.51	1936	2.13	1.56	32.5	1.14
1924	2.63	1.83	40.5	1.42	1937	2.32	1.57	33.7	1.18
1925	2.67	1.98	42.3	1.48	1938	2.26	1.25	26.5	.93
1926	2.74	1.97	41.9	1.47	1939	2.17	1.24	24.2	.85
1927	2.72	2.12	44.4	1.55	1940	2.21	1.38	28.5	1.00
1928	2.77	2.12	46.0	1.61	1941	2.40	1.81	34.6	1.21
1929	2.81	2.04	45.1	1.58	1942	2.79	2.08	40.4	1.41
1930	2.68	1.87	35.0	1.22	1943 3/	3.20	2.60	50.0	1.75
1931	2.20	1.18	25.4	.89					
1932	1.72	.89	18.1	.63					

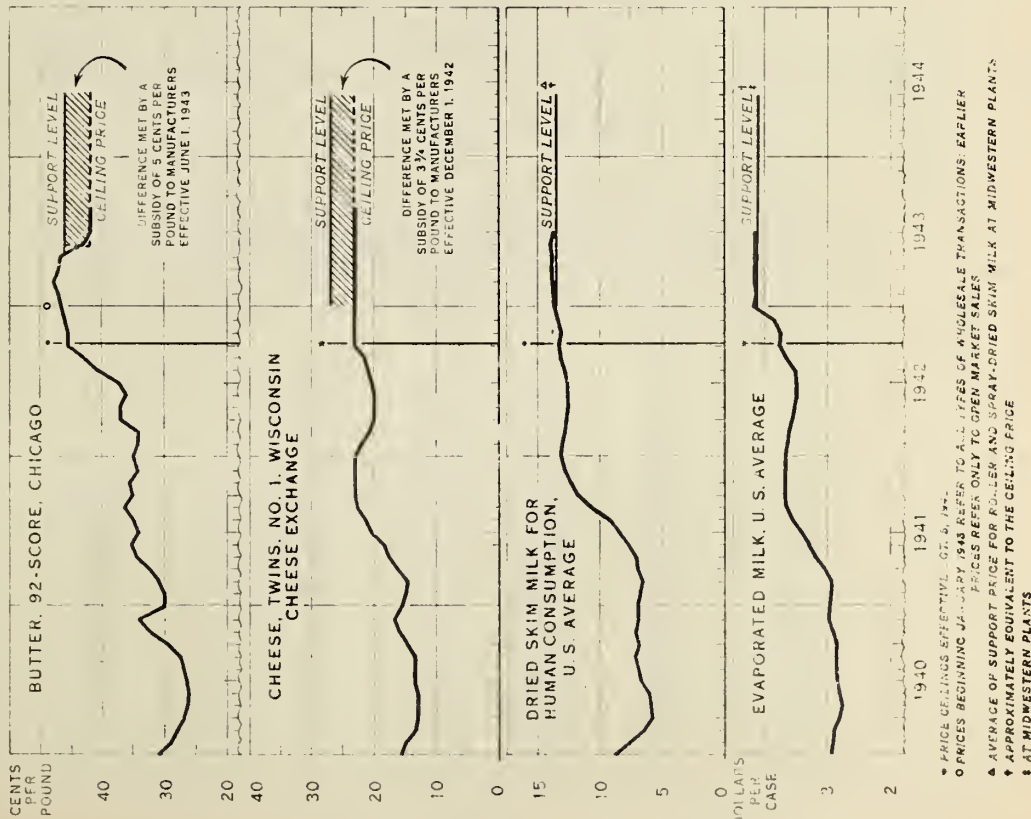
1/ Containing 3.5 percent butterfat.

2/ 3.5 times price of butterfat

3/ Estimated.



# WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, EVAPORATED MILK, AND DRIED SKIM MILK, SPECIFIED GRADES AND MARKETS, 1940-43, AND SUPPORT-LEVEL THROUGH JUNE 1944



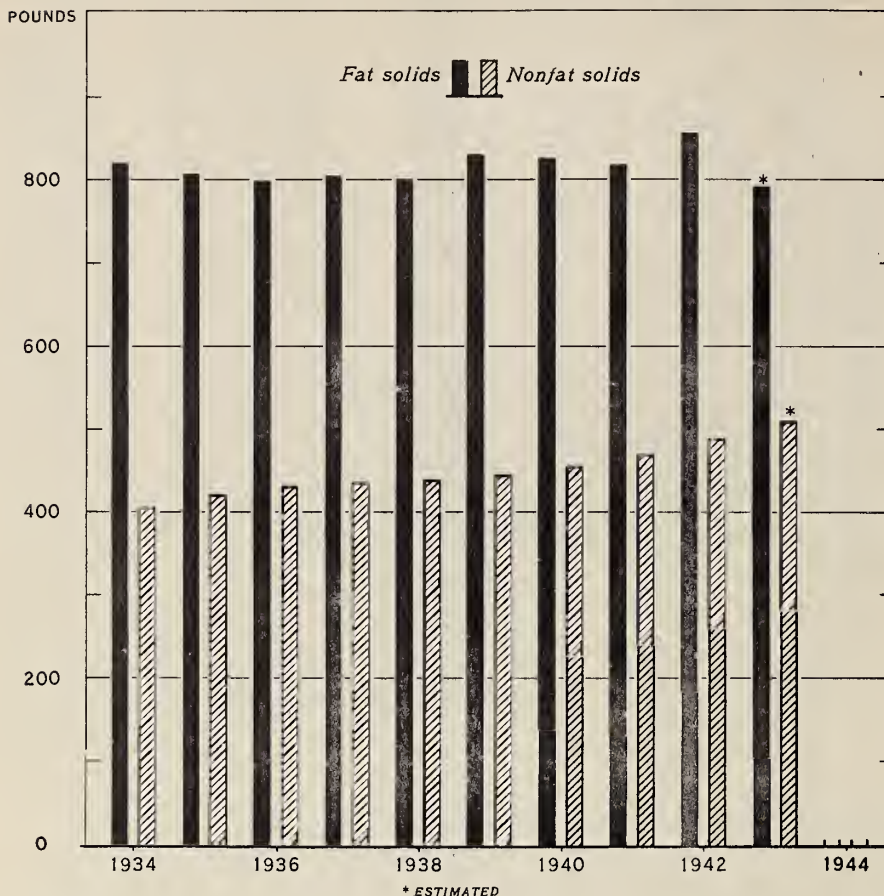
Wholesale prices for butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and dried skim milk, specified grades and markets, 1940-43, and support level through June, 1944.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Creamery Butter, Grade A, Chicago, per pound <sup>1/</sup>													
1940	30.76	29.03	28.03	27.10	26.42	26.27	26.48	27.00	27.59	29.55	32.43	34.20	28.74
1941	30.11	30.07	30.79	32.54	34.72	35.40	34.34	34.96	36.59	35.16	35.75	34.56	33.75
1942	33.16	34.49	34.45	37.24	37.31	36.25	37.64	40.93	43.16	45.75	45.75	45.79	39.49
1943	46.62	47.04	47.75	46.94	46.75	42.71	41.75	41.75	41.75	41.75	41.75	41.75	41.75
American Cheese, Twins, No. 1, Wisconsin Cheese Exchange, per pound													
1940	15.4	15.1	13.5	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.8	15.9	16.7	14.3
1941	15.6	14.8	14.7	16.5	17.8	18.4	20.5	21.6	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.2	19.4
1942	23.2	22.2	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.2	21.0	21.7	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	21.6
1943	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Dried skim milk for human consumption, U. S. average, per pound													
1940	8.78	7.48	6.45	5.75	5.90	6.07	6.72	7.05	7.19	6.91	7.16	6.95	6.87
1941	7.06	6.73	6.68	7.02	7.15	7.74	8.48	9.33	10.65	11.85	12.43	12.77	9.00
1942	13.13	13.06	12.79	12.69	12.57	12.63	12.69	12.87	13.11	13.26	13.16	13.37	12.94
1943	13.05	13.72	13.22	13.87	13.81	13.94	13.70						
Evaporated milk, U. S. average, per case of 48 1 1/2 ounce cans													
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1940	2.73	2.91	2.90	2.82	2.77	2.82	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.85	2.91	2.98	2.87
1941	2.96	2.95	2.95	3.04	3.18	3.29	3.42	3.56	3.65	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.33
1942	3.67	3.64	3.62	3.55	3.52	3.49	3.49	3.50	3.66	3.75	3.73	3.85	3.62
1943	4.15	4.14	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15						

<sup>1/</sup> Prices beginning January 1, 1943 reflect all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit; open market sales, sales of special or premium grades, and sales at agreed differentials. Earlier quotations apply only to open market transactions.

Support prices through June 30, 1944, are substantially higher for butter and cheese than average prices in 1942 or most preceding years. Support prices for dried skim milk and evaporated milk are slightly higher than average for 1942 and substantially above prices in earlier years. The subsidy of 3-3/4 cents per pound on American cheese brings returns to farmers for milk used in cheese production in line with returns for milk used in other dairy products. The effect of the roll-back in retail and wholesale prices of butter, effective in June 1943, on returns to farmers is offset by a subsidy to butter manufacturers.

# CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FAT AND NONFAT MILK SOLIDS, MILK EQUIVALENT BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1934-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43023

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In the past, the milk equivalent of production and consumption of dairy products has been based on the amount of butterfat contained in the various products. With increased emphasis on milk solids other than fat, particularly protein, calcium, and riboflavin, consumption data on a nonfat milk solids basis also are of interest.

Civilian per capita consumption of nonfat milk solids has increased steadily since 1934 and may be the highest on record in 1943. Consumption of fat solids may be the lowest on record in 1943. The difference between the two bars on the chart largely represents nonfat solids (skim milk, butter-milk, and whey) fed to livestock or used for industrial casein.

Increases in consumption of nonfat milk solids in the next few years will depend largely on the extent to which farmers can be induced to sell more milk as whole milk rather than separating it on the farm for sale of cream.

Production and civilian consumption of fat and nonfat milk solids,  
milk equivalent basis, 1934-43.

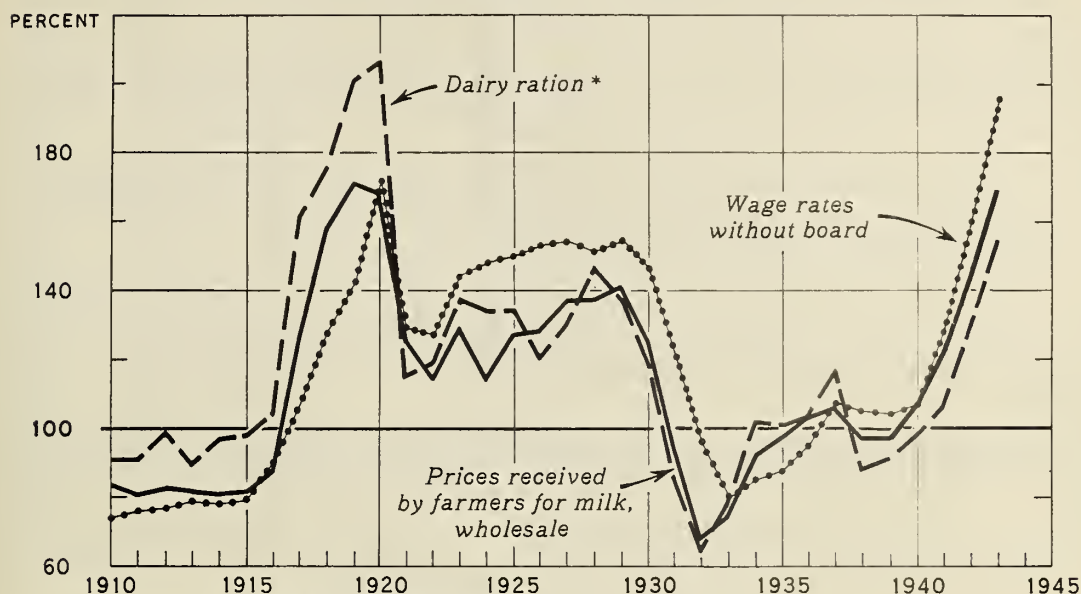
Year	Total milk		Fat Solids		Nonfat Solids	
	production	1/	Civilian consumption	Per capita civilian consumption	Civilian consumption	Per capita civilian consumption
	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Lb.	Bil. lb.	Lb.	
1934	104.4	103.3	818	51.1	404	
1935	104.0	102.3	804	53.3	419	
1936	105.2	102.0	797	54.9	429	
1937	104.7	103.3	802	56.1	435	
1938	108.6	103.8	800	57.0	439	
1939	109.6	108.6	829	58.5	447	
1940	112.3	109.0	826	59.9	454	
1941	118.3	107.5	817	61.7	469	
1942	122.1	111.8	855	64.0	490	
1943 2/	121.1	100.7	789	64.9	508	

1/ Production on farms plus an allowance for production in urban areas.

2/ Estimated.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR WHOLE MILK SOLD AT WHOLESALE,  
AND FARM WAGE RATES, MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AND WHOLESALE  
PRICES OF DAIRY RATION, UTICA, NEW YORK, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



DATA FOR 1943 ARE ESTIMATED

\*BASED ON DATA PUBLISHED BY N. Y. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42666 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

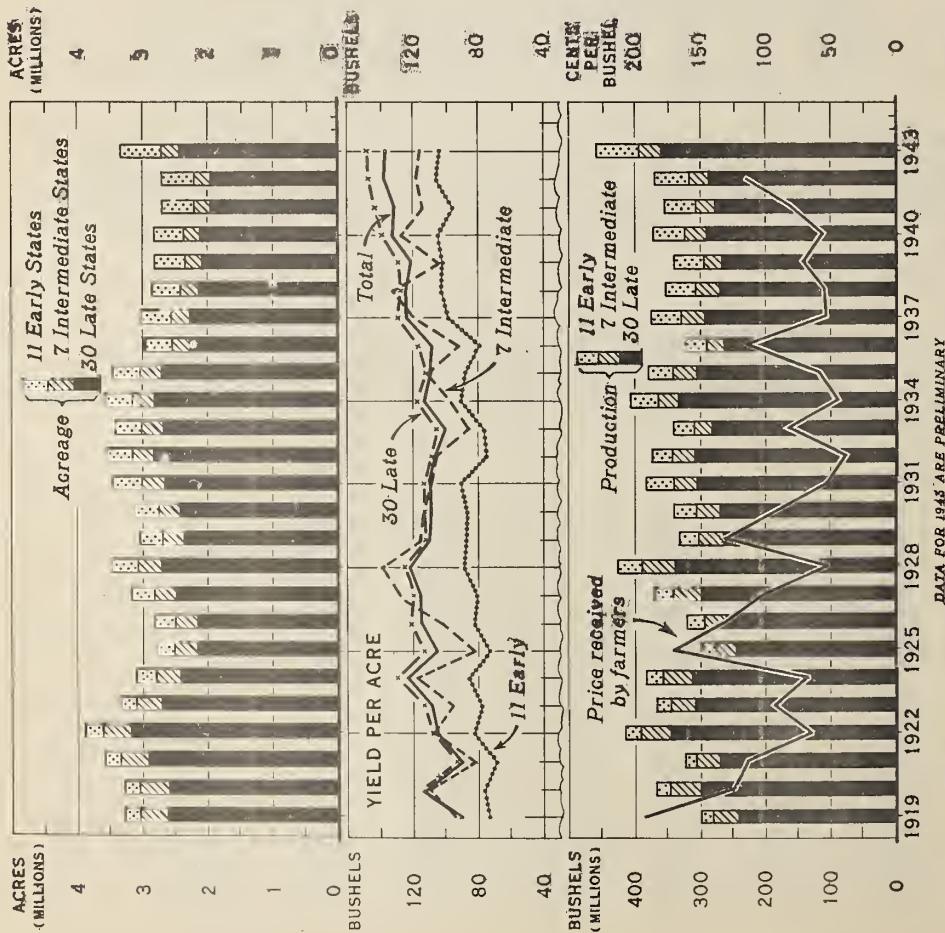
During World War I prices of dairy feeds rose much faster than prices of dairy products in the Middle Atlantic States, while wage rates tended to lag behind. Wage rates failed to decline much following the war and have continued high relative to milk and feed prices in most years since 1920. During World War II, on the other hand, feed prices through 1943 advanced no more than milk prices, but wage rates rose much faster, particularly in 1943.

Prices received by farmers for whole milk sold at wholesale, and farm wage rates without board, Middle Atlantic States, and wholesale prices of dairy ration at Utica, New York, 1910-43

Year	Prices and wage rates			Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)		
	Prices for whole milk per cwt.	Farm wage rates per month	Price of dairy ration per ton	Prices for whole milk	Farm wage rates	Price of dairy ration
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars			
Average 1935-39	1.98	43.51	31.11	100	100	100
1910	1.67	32.27	28.39	84.34	74.17	91.26
1911	1.60	33.12	28.21	80.81	76.12	90.68
1912	1.64	33.31	30.75	82.63	76.56	98.84
1913	1.62	34.54	27.97	81.82	79.38	89.91
1914	1.61	33.81	30.25	81.31	77.71	97.24
1915	1.62	34.29	30.61	81.82	78.81	98.39
1916	1.75	39.05	32.45	88.38	89.75	104.31
1917	2.49	46.64	49.78	125.76	107.19	160.01
1918	3.12	55.52	54.59	157.58	127.60	175.47
1919	3.36	61.90	62.54	170.71	142.27	201.03
1920	3.32	74.74	64.01	167.68	171.78	205.75
1921	2.48	56.34	35.70	125.25	129.49	114.75
1922	2.25	55.29	37.13	113.64	127.07	119.35
1923	2.56	62.76	42.48	129.29	144.24	136.55
1924	2.26	64.22	41.64	124.14	147.60	133.85
1925	2.52	65.12	41.81	127.27	149.67	134.39
1926	2.54	66.58	37.26	128.28	153.02	119.77
1927	2.71	67.19	40.33	136.87	154.42	129.64
1928	2.72	65.72	45.45	137.37	151.05	146.09
1929	2.80	67.11	42.70	141.41	154.24	137.25
1930	2.48	65.53	36.81	125.25	146.01	118.32
1931	1.68	52.85	26.42	84.95	121.47	84.92
1932	1.35	41.78	19.99	68.18	96.02	64.26
1933	1.47	35.00	24.15	74.24	80.44	77.63
1934	1.82	36.95	31.63	91.92	84.92	101.67
1935	1.92	38.36	31.56	96.97	88.16	101.45
1936	2.03	41.52	32.16	102.53	95.43	103.38
1937	2.10	46.63	36.30	106.06	107.17	116.68
1938	1.93	45.82	27.33	97.47	105.31	87.85
1939	1.93	45.20	28.22	97.47	103.88	90.71
1940	2.11	46.61	30.39	106.57	107.12	97.69
1941	2.42	55.60	33.04	122.22	127.79	106.20
1942	2.85	68.24	40.04	143.94	156.84	128.70
1943 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>Estimated.</sub>	3.35	85.00	48.00	169.19	192.36	154.22



# POTATOES: ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, AND PRICE, 1919-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43301

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

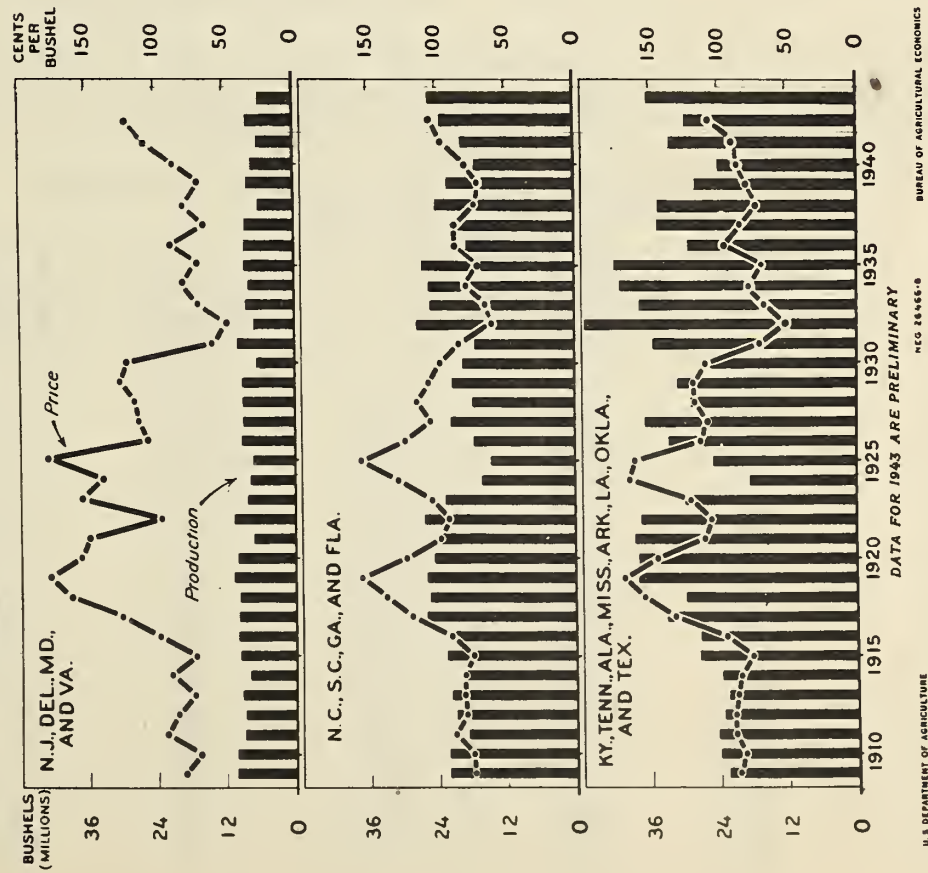
The major portion of the potato crop is supplied by the 30 late States. The trend in total acreage has been downward since 1919, although the trend in the 11 early States has been upward. The yield per acre in all groups of States has been generally upward, with the overall yield in 1943 being the largest on record. The indicated production in 1943 also is the largest on record. Prices have fluctuated more widely than production. During the past few years both production and prices have moved upward.

Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and price, 1919-43

Year	Acreage			Yield per Acre			Production			Price per bushel received by farmers		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	2,647	419	234	3,300	91.0	93.8	73.6	297,341	17,218	297,341	193.6	193.6
1920	2,631	428	242	3,301	115.2	110.6	76.6	368,904	18,538	368,904	125.3	125.3
1921	2,914	439	245	3,598	93.4	82.0	90.4	35,990	17,043	325,312	113.3	113.3
1922	3,198	426	282	3,901	108.2	107.7	82.1	45,885	23,157	415,373	65.9	65.9
1923	2,718	393	267	3,378	113.3	95.1	78.5	37,369	20,957	366,356	92.5	92.5
1924	2,423	382	301	3,106	129.4	117.8	85.3	45,004	25,684	384,166	68.6	68.6
1925	2,172	350	288	2,810	113.4	83.0	73.3	29,067	21,104	296,466	170.5	170.5
1926	2,162	331	318	2,811	121.3	100.8	92.1	33,350	26,111	321,607	131.4	131.4
1927	2,499	331	352	3,182	119.7	127.4	80.5	37,604	23,349	369,644	101.9	101.9
1928	2,716	369	414	3,499	125.0	138.6	88.2	51,129	37,516	427,249	53.2	53.2
1929	2,370	320	340	3,030	112.6	115.5	86.7	33,917	29,520	333,392	131.6	131.6
1930	2,415	332	392	3,139	112.8	109.4	90.5	37,622	37,721	343,817	91.0	91.0
1931	2,676	344	470	3,480	113.7	109.4	90.5	37,658	37,658	374,303	53.2	53.2
1932	2,699	330	409	3,568	109.2	105.6	75.8	34,845	31,031	374,303	82.4	82.4
1933	2,829	333	405	3,423	105.4	85.6	77.7	42,223	31,508	406,482	57.7	57.7
1934	2,819	333	447	3,599	118.5	96.9	89.9	40,223	38,096	376,895	114.2	114.2
1935	2,716	337	436	3,469	112.5	111.4	87.4	47,014	42,185	323,955	53.0	53.0
1936	2,267	289	404	2,960	117.0	91.7	79.7	35,379	26,514	375,848	57.7	57.7
1937	2,278	295	482	3,055	129.1	119.9	97.6	46,555	35,104	355,848	71.3	71.3
1938	2,143	272	455	2,870	127.4	132.7	102.8	49,002	33,035	375,774	56.1	56.1
1939	2,089	265	459	2,813	128.3	104.5	101.7	47,198	29,658	355,602	80.7	80.7
1940	2,115	259	471	2,845	138.9	127.4	95.2	30,765	33,466	371,150	115.7	115.7
1941	1,956	259	496	2,711	142.5	114.6	105.6	33,466	33,466	460,512	-	-
1942	1,946	260	505	2,711	147.5	118.1	105.6	33,466	33,466	460,512	-	-
1943	2,423	289	546	3,363	148.5	115.8	103.1	33,466	33,466	460,512	-	-

1/ Beginning 1939, early crop in California included with this group.  
2/ Preliminary, estimate as of Sept. 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: PRODUCTION, AND PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY REGIONS, 1909-43



Although most of the sweetpotatoes are produced in the Southern cotton States, the market supply comes chiefly from the Middle Atlantic States and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Prices, which have an erratic trend since 1909, have been upward during the past few years.

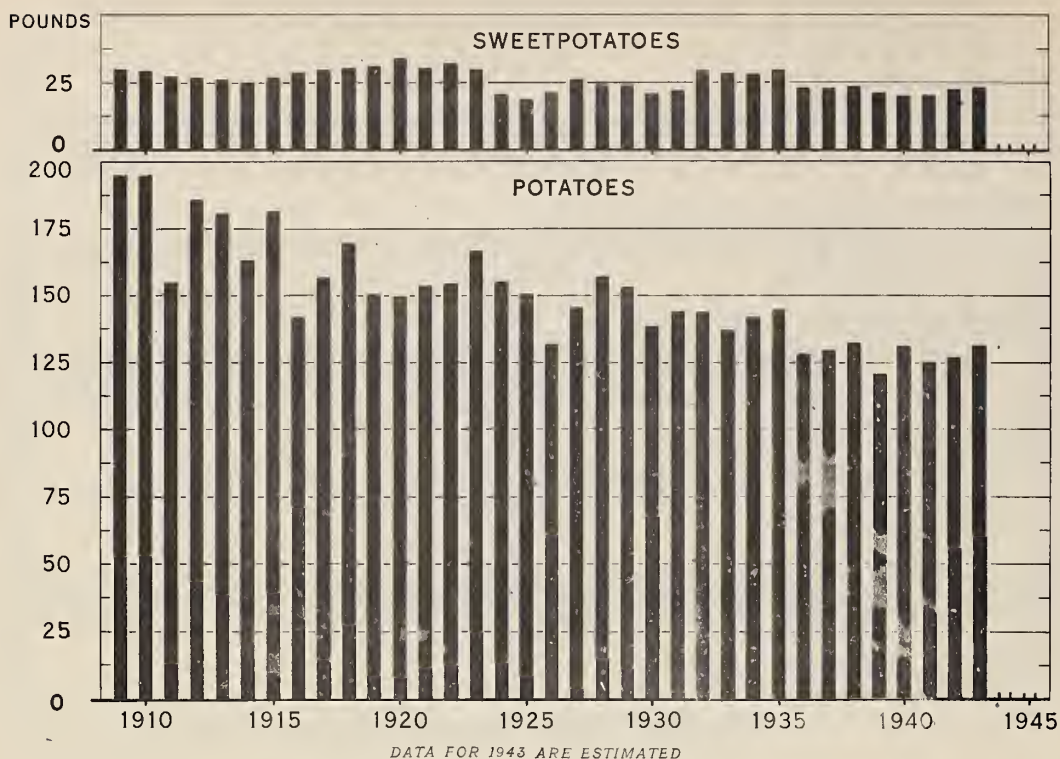
Sweetpotatoes: Production, and price received by farmers, by regions, 1909-43

Year	Four Central				Four Lower				Eight South Central			
	Atlantic States (N. J., Del., Md., and Va.)	Price per bushel received by farmers	Production bushels 1,000	Dollars	Atlantic States (N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.)	Price per bushel received by farmers	Production bushels 1,000	Dollars	States (Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.)	Price per bushel received by farmers	Production bushels 1,000	Dollars
1909	10,327	.80	22,294	.74	22,294	.74	22,634	.86				
1910	10,191	.69	22,326	.75	22,326	.75	24,105	.82				
1911	8,848	.94	18,993	.88	18,993	.88	23,449	.89				
1912	8,785	.85	21,030	.80	21,030	.80	23,442	.89				
1913	9,363	.73	21,815	.81	21,815	.81	22,518	.87				
1914	7,913	.90	19,569	.84	19,569	.84	23,727	.87				
1915	9,722	.72	22,655	.75	22,655	.75	27,597	.76				
1916	9,987	.99	21,190	.91	21,190	.91	27,384	.95				
1917	9,849	1.26	26,128	1.19	26,128	1.19	33,237	1.32				
1918	9,798	1.63	25,580	1.38	25,580	1.38	29,871	1.54				
1919	10,745	1.79	26,015	1.56	26,015	1.56	38,201	1.69				
1920	9,990	1.55	24,744	1.23	24,744	1.23	36,114	1.45				
1921	7,230	1.50	23,675	.98	23,675	.98	36,822	1.10				
1922	10,610	.97	26,475	.92	26,475	.92	37,774	1.05				
1923	8,200	1.55	22,775	1.04	22,775	1.04	29,812	1.20				
1924	7,755	1.40	16,320	1.29	16,320	1.29	18,352	1.65				
1925	7,270	1.80	14,775	1.56	14,775	1.56	25,018	1.61				
1926	9,240	1.07	17,669	1.24	17,669	1.24	32,704	1.13				
1927	8,760	1.13	21,731	1.05	21,731	1.05	36,977	1.08				
1928	9,000	1.16	17,818	1.15	17,818	1.15	28,990	1.17				
1929	9,093	1.27	21,525	1.06	21,525	1.06	31,186	1.18				
1930	6,305	1.22	19,309	.98	19,309	.98	25,678	1.09				
1931	9,911	.59	17,681	.84	17,681	.84	35,722	.70				
1932	7,104	.49	27,428	.60	27,428	.60	47,687	.51				
1933	8,434	.70	25,115	.66	25,115	.66	37,740	.68				
1934	7,899	.82	25,524	.79	25,524	.79	41,093	.78				
1935	8,537	.70	26,710	.86	26,710	.86	42,039	.68				
1936	8,498	.89	19,015	.86	19,015	.86	29,405	.95				
1937	8,449	.64	21,637	.86	21,637	.86	34,882	.82				
1938	6,040	.69	24,248	.71	24,248	.71	34,665	.72				
1939	8,188	.87	22,644	.69	22,644	.69	28,190	.80				
1940	7,510	.89	17,504	.81	17,504	.81	23,914	.86				
1941	6,155	1.07	19,749	.94	19,749	.94	32,753	.89				
1942 2/	8,530	1.21	23,590	1.08	23,590	1.08	29,855	1.08				
1943 2/	6,220		25,517		25,517		36,302					

1/ Includes States where commercial sweetpotato production is chiefly of dry-fleshed types for shipment to northern markets.  
2/ Preliminary.



# POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES: CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1909-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43192

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita consumption of potatoes declined about one-third during the 35-year period 1909-43. Per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes also declined during this period but at a slower rate than for potatoes. Average per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes during the 5 years 1938-42 was about three-fourths that during the years 1909-13.

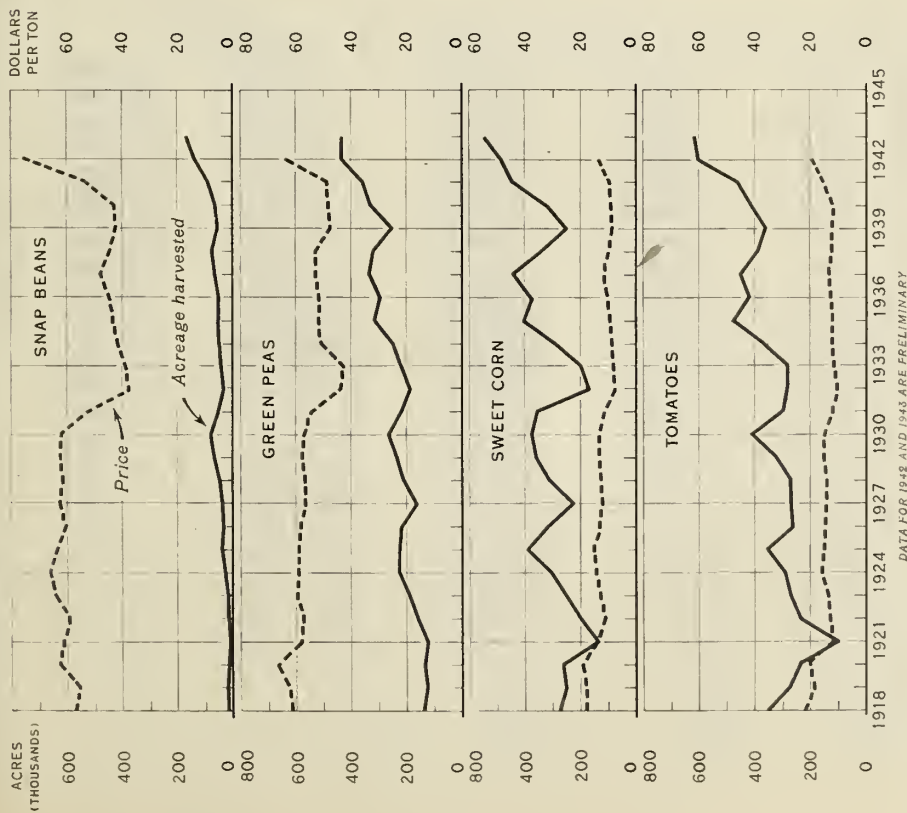
## Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes: Civilian per capita consumption United States, 1909-1943

Year	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Year	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
1909	194	29.5	1927	146	26.6
1910	194	29.0	1928	158	25.7
1911	155	27.2	1929	153	23.7
1912	186	26.6	1930	138	20.8
1913	181	26.2	1931	144	21.8
1914	163	24.7	1932	143	29.0
1915	182	27.0	1933	136	28.3
1916	142	28.5	1934	142	27.6
1917	157	28.7	1935	145	28.7
1918	169	30.0	1936	128	22.9
1919	151	31.4	1937	129	22.6
1920	150	34.3	1938	132	23.0
1921	154	30.3	1939	121	21.1
1922	154	31.9	1940	131	19.5
1923	166	29.0	1941	125	20.0
1924	156	20.0	1942	127	22.4
1925	150	18.4	1943 <sup>1/</sup>	131	23.0
1926	132	21.8			

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.



# FOUR COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR MANUFACTURE: ACREAGE AND FARM PRICE PER TON, UNITED STATES, 1918-43

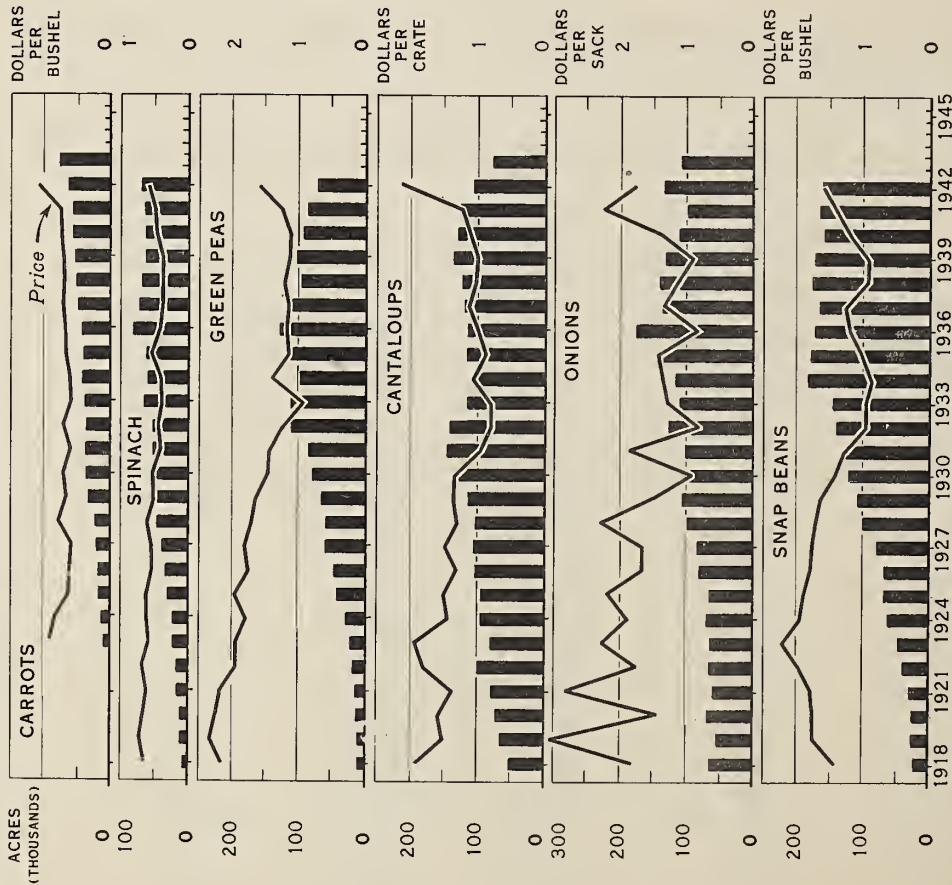


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 26495 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
DATA FOR 1942 AND 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY  
Tomatoes, sweet corn, and green peas are the most important truck crops for processing but snap bean acreage has increased sharply in the last 3 years. Prices for most truck crops for processing have risen sharply since 1939 or 1940.

Eight commercial truck crops for processing: Acreage and season average farm price per unit, United States, 1918-1943

Year	Spinach			Cabbage for kraut			Apricots			Snap beans		
	harvested : Acres	Price per : ton	Dollars	harvested : Acres	Price per : ton	Dollars	harvested : Acres	Price per : ton	Dollars	harvested : Acres	Price per : ton	Dollars
1918	4,130	24.78	10.79	14,770	11.26	65.00	11,340	85.00	12,650	56.90	56.90	56.90
1919	4,850	31.85	7,700	8,260	11.26	85.00	14,460	110.00	15,590	55.32	55.32	55.32
1920	7,800	22.94	7,220	15,610	13.50	70.00	17,970	85.00	11,680	62.87	62.87	62.87
1921	8,360	24.04	15,610	17,620	9.50	23,010	100.00	16,410	64.31	58.74	58.74	58.74
1922	10,370	22.55	17,620	23,010	7.09	24,100	100.00	25,030	66.03	64.31	64.31	64.31
1923	11,890	21.10	8,770	29,720	7.44	40,760	78.00	31,970	60.31	63.55	63.55	63.55
1924	12,150	16.30	12,720	17,210	9.54	41,570	79.00	45,640	61.47	62.46	62.46	62.46
1925	14,640	16.76	20,530	28,100	10.22	42,540	82.00	65,040	62.73	62.73	62.73	62.73
1926	18,170	14.79	28,100	37,400	7.72	41,990	81.00	78,690	63.11	63.11	63.11	63.11
1927	9,760	12.82	19,210	16,160	6.03	37,100	75.00	52,710	52.98	52.98	52.98	52.98
1928	5,510	12.08	16,440	25,710	4.11	32,100	51.00	31,460	37.97	37.97	37.97	37.97
1929	15,290	11.86	25,710	16,500	6.35	42,100	67.00	45,100	41.41	41.41	41.41	41.41
1930	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1931	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1932	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1933	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1934	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1935	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1936	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1937	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1938	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1939	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1940	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1941	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1942	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1943	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1944	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1945	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1946	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1947	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1948	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1949	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1950	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1951	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1952	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1953	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1954	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1955	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1956	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1957	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1958	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1959	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1960	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1961	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1962	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1963	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1964	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1965	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1966	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1967	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1968	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1969	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1970	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1971	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1972	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1973	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1974	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1975	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1976	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1977	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1978	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1979	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1980	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1981	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1982	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1983	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1984	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1985	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1986	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1987	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1988	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1989	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1990	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1991	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1992	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1993	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1994	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1995	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1996	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1997	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1998	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
1999	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
2000	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
2001	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
2002	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
2003	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
2004	27,020	13.31	18,980	13,170	5.17	48,500	76.00	50,180	44.46	44.46	44.46	44.46
2005	2											

# SIX COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT: ACREAGE AND SEASON AVERAGE FARM PRICE PER UNIT, UNITED STATES, 1918-43



DATA FOR 1942 AND 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY

Six commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment; Acreage and season average farm price per unit, United States, 1918-43

Year	Carrots			Spinach			Green Peas		
	Acreage	Price per bushel	Dollars	Acreage	Price per bushel	Dollars	Acreage	Price per bushel	Dollars
1918	---	---	---	6,250	0.65	---	8,430	2.17	---
1919	---	---	---	9,580	0.72	---	9,180	2.33	---
1920	---	---	---	10,970	0.68	---	10,470	2.26	---
1921	---	---	---	15,550	0.62	---	13,320	2.17	---
1922	---	---	---	16,950	0.68	---	17,860	1.55	---
1923	---	---	---	21,670	0.57	---	22,450	1.83	---
1924	7,860	0.90	---	21,900	0.62	---	27,920	1.50	---
1925	10,730	0.83	---	30,130	0.63	---	41,180	1.97	---
1926	14,550	0.63	---	32,850	0.53	---	46,600	1.77	---
1927	16,180	0.60	---	37,160	0.53	---	60,550	1.61	---
1928	19,510	0.57	---	45,180	0.60	---	58,040	1.72	---
1929	20,880	0.77	---	54,010	0.49	---	64,150	1.66	---
1930	31,420	0.66	---	49,130	0.63	---	80,380	1.45	---
1931	34,330	0.70	---	50,970	0.41	---	84,350	1.48	---
1932	35,360	0.59	---	52,170	0.46	---	111,460	1.25	---
1933	34,290	0.67	---	67,270	0.37	---	109,020	1.58	---
1934	36,600	0.60	---	60,820	0.41	---	97,460	1.38	---
1935	40,410	0.66	---	61,270	0.66	---	111,150	1.12	---
1936	39,860	0.62	---	72,140	0.37	---	125,760	1.14	---
1937	46,940	0.62	---	68,330	0.38	---	135,420	1.22	---
1938	50,930	0.58	---	69,650	0.37	---	131,450	1.13	---
1939	62,940	0.70	---	64,250	0.48	---	92,620	1.11	---
1940	55,220	0.73	---	64,700	0.50	---	85,550	1.26	---
1941	56,380	0.75	---	64,150	0.60	---	71,080	1.57	---
1942 2/	61,030	1.07	---	70,280	---	---	---	---	---
1943 2/	78,640	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Year	Cantaloups			Onions			Snap Beans		
	Acreage	Price per crate	Dollars	Acreage	Price per sack	Dollars	Acreage	Price per bushel	Dollars
1918	---	---	---	61,640	1.92	---	66,260	1.01	---
1919	---	---	---	65,020	1.52	---	54,030	3.04	---
1920	---	---	---	72,500	1.59	---	69,350	1.44	---
1921	---	---	---	76,830	1.37	---	59,740	2.80	---
1922	---	---	---	99,520	1.82	---	66,510	1.77	---
1923	---	---	---	80,430	1.95	---	65,870	2.26	---
1924	---	---	---	93,930	1.44	---	68,740	1.94	---
1925	---	---	---	93,710	1.49	---	67,330	2.20	---
1926	---	---	---	102,310	1.31	---	81,460	1.68	---
1927	---	---	---	105,230	1.48	---	84,550	1.68	---
1928	---	---	---	104,160	1.32	---	97,990	2.29	---
1929	---	---	---	112,690	1.36	---	104,190	1.48	---
1930	---	---	---	133,510	1.35	---	96,450	1.96	---
1931	---	---	---	144,100	0.95	---	144,690	1.66	---
1932	---	---	---	140,850	0.80	---	124,550	1.82	---
1933	---	---	---	138,630	1.02	---	116,980	1.82	---
1934	---	---	---	103,190	1.03	---	116,980	1.35	---
1935	---	---	---	117,670	0.89	---	146,370	1.42	---
1936	---	---	---	117,340	0.99	---	175,260	0.65	---
1937	---	---	---	120,660	1.12	---	136,710	1.32	---
1938	---	---	---	123,670	1.02	---	140,770	1.11	---
1939	---	---	---	135,340	0.99	---	132,910	0.88	---
1940	---	---	---	128,690	1.10	---	110,350	1.38	---
1941	---	---	---	126,370	1.25	---	98,610	2.26	---
1942 2/	---	---	---	105,920	2.12	---	135,120	1.77	---
1943 2/	---	---	---	76,700	---	---	106,950	---	---

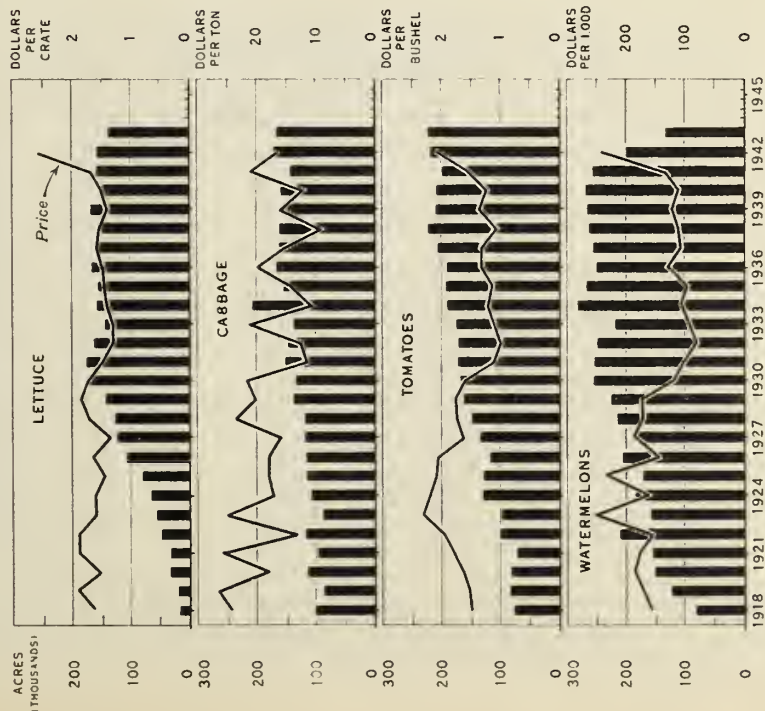
1/ Includes some acreage for processing.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes some acreage for dehydrating.

4/ Sacks of 100 pounds.

FOUR COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT:  
ACREAGE AND SEASON AVERAGE FARM PRICE  
PER UNIT, UNITED STATES, 1918-43



DATA FOR 1942 AND 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY

There has been a general upward trend in acreage of most truck crops since 1918, the acreage of many crops increasing several times. The acreage of carrots, spinach, onion, cabbage, and tomatoes increased sharply in 1942, reflecting wartime conditions. Acreage in 1943, influenced greatly by the war food program, increased further for carrots, snap beans, and tomatoes, and decreased markedly for cantaloupe, watermelons, and lettuce. Adverse weather restricted the acreage of some crops. Prices for most crops have fluctuated about a horizontal trend, but have increased sharply in 1942 and further in 1943, reflecting a strong wartime demand.

Four commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment: Acreage and season average farm price per unit, United States, 1918-43

Year	Lettuce		Cabbage		Tomatoes		Watermelons	
	Acreage	Price per crate	Acreage	Price per ton	Acreage	Price per bushel	Acreage	Price per 1,000
	Acres	Dollars	Acres	Dollars	Acres	Dollars	Acres	Dollars
1918	15,840	1.63	100,090	24.30	75,080	1.48	80,930	154
1919	19,572	1.91	86,470	26.50	82,860	1.51	121,660	170
1920	32,522	1.53	112,910	17.99	80,620	1.53	148,930	185
1921	31,130	1.89	95,780	25.75	77,510	1.77	155,190	177
1922	45,372	1.88	117,150	13.23	100,860	1.96	210,840	155
1923	56,430	1.60	87,890	24.98	97,340	2.31	157,780	252
1924	64,470	1.60	108,570	17.20	128,530	2.19	185,560	162
1925	80,640	1.45	113,880	18.04	127,710	2.08	171,230	236
1926	103,950	1.66	115,610	18.05	115,600	2.06	204,560	146
1927	121,330	1.35	117,710	15.82	132,540	1.62	185,580	185
1928	123,930	1.70	117,780	23.40	146,810	1.71	212,900	171
1929	139,350	1.84	136,270	20.15	159,560	1.75	226,570	173
1930	171,550	1.72	132,740	21.42	187,540	1.58	255,060	117
1931	173,300	1.48	148,640	11.46	171,110	1.10	257,610	101
1932	162,650	1.30	144,170	12.63	170,980	.99	247,910	79
1933	141,350	1.30	136,360	20.99	173,130	1.10	218,250	93
1934	155,630	1.40	207,910	10.40	189,480	1.19	281,930	104
1935	151,720	1.46	152,060	13.90	191,660	1.12	258,220	96
1936	164,530	1.46	163,810	19.84	190,360	1.31	250,710	128
1937	151,750	1.58	160,690	15.12	203,860	1.30	254,890	106
1938	147,540	1.32	158,640	9.33	221,610	1.06	263,630	109
1939	165,700	1.38	151,960	16.05	208,260	1.35	265,190	119
1940	143,470	1.48	157,310	12.33	204,770	1.23	267,300	109
1941	156,950	1.67	141,160	20.87	198,730	1.54	256,330	134
1942 1/2	156,490	2.55	169,820	16.47	217,130	2.05	199,300	241
1943 2/2	135,970	-	163,730	-	221,430	-	131,650	-

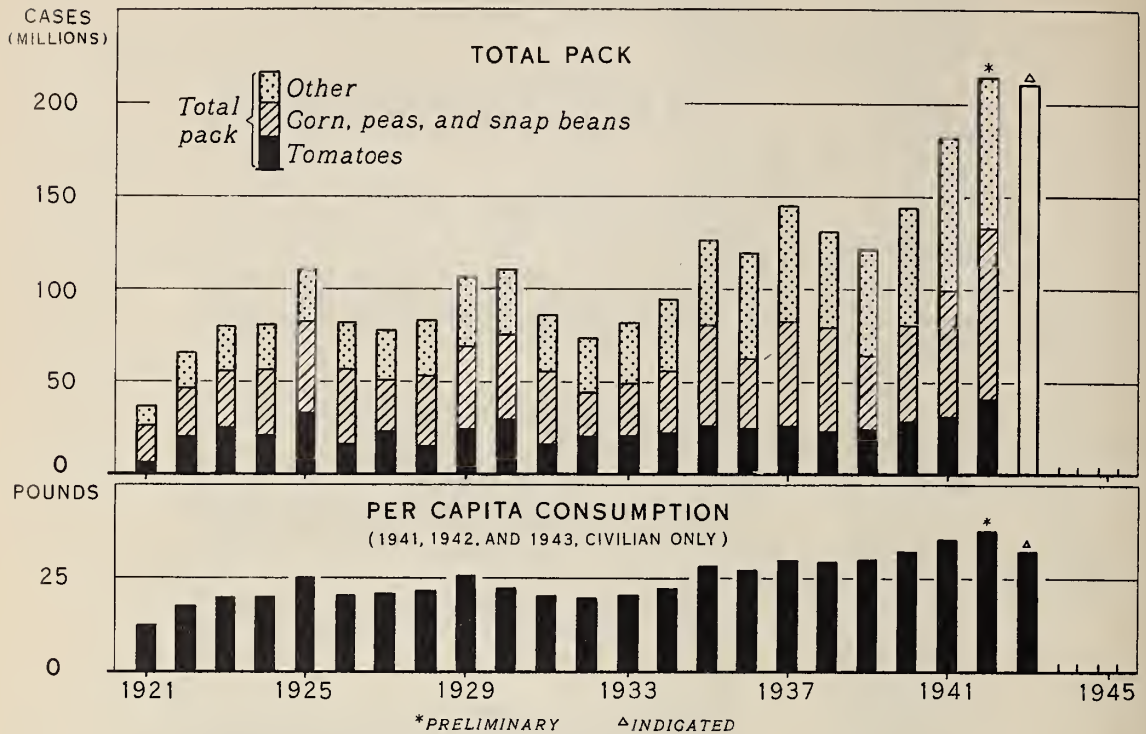
1/ Includes some acreage for dehydrating.

2/ Preliminary.



# CANNED VEGETABLES: UNITED STATES PACK AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1921-43

(PACK IN TERMS OF CASES OF 24 NO. 2 CANS)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43316 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total United States pack of canned vegetables was about six times as large in 1943 as in 1921. Tomatoes, corn, peas, and snap beans comprised well over half of the pack. Tomato products, particularly juice, accounted for the marked increase in "other" canned vegetables during recent years. Per capita consumption has about trebled since 1921.

Vegetables, canned: Annual pack and per capita consumption, United States, 1921-43

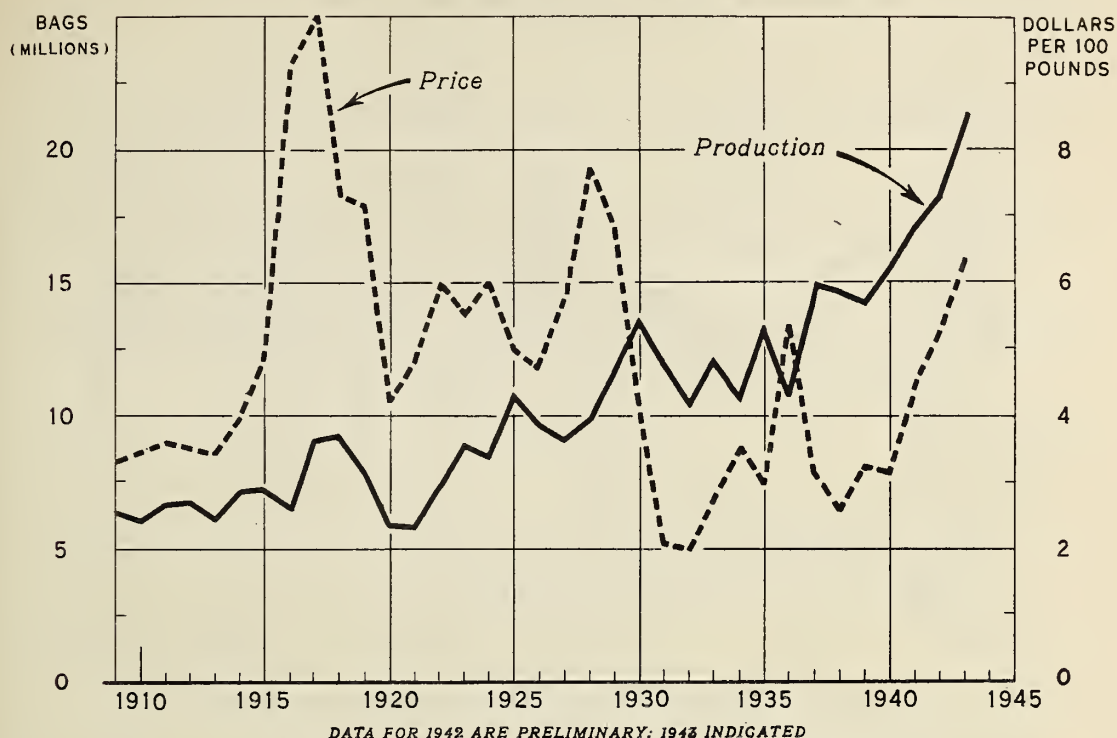
(Cases of 24 No. 2 cans)												
Year 1/	Asparagus	Beans, lima	Beans, snap	Beets	Corn	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Tomatoes	Others 2/	Total	Per capita consumption 3/
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	Pounds
1921	1,073	206	1,827	668	8,843	8,207	625	994	6,857	7,252	36,552	12.1
1922	1,608	291	2,637	800	11,419	13,042	925	2,720	19,695	12,099	65,236	17.7
1923	2,120	328	3,087	931	14,106	13,948	1,225	3,207	25,045	15,013	79,010	19.6
1924	2,343	431	3,987	1,503	12,131	19,315	1,525	2,912	21,370	14,987	80,504	20.0
1925	2,127	764	6,642	2,075	24,320	17,816	1,778	2,619	33,747	18,949	110,837	25.3
1926	2,538	403	4,037	1,234	19,069	17,709	1,655	2,057	16,140	17,157	81,999	20.4
1927	2,484	469	4,677	1,130	10,347	12,936	1,532	3,216	22,425	17,944	77,160	20.6
1928	2,652	652	6,215	1,294	14,497	17,943	2,440	4,496	14,575	18,464	83,228	21.5
1929	3,032	946	8,525	2,004	17,487	18,530	3,348	6,165	24,146	23,222	107,405	25.8
1930	3,020	981	8,251	2,923	15,692	22,035	2,374	2,465	29,015	23,480	110,236	24.6
1931	2,134	1,157	6,067	1,613	19,415	13,286	1,399	2,269	16,341	21,486	85,167	20.0
1932	1,604	732	4,024	1,044	9,358	10,367	1,927	1,466	20,367	22,974	73,863	19.8
1933	2,569	670	5,532	1,216	10,193	12,893	2,454	3,179	20,461	22,551	81,718	20.1
1934	2,423	1,319	6,300	2,196	11,268	15,742	1,933	3,602	22,376	27,420	94,579	22.3
1935	2,835	1,186	7,161	2,462	21,471	24,699	1,137	4,318	26,985	35,566	127,820	28.2
1936	3,093	1,551	6,629	2,490	14,621	16,553	2,426	4,221	24,414	42,929	112,927	27.2
1937	2,939	1,512	10,052	3,210	23,541	23,467	2,041	6,122	26,235	45,914	145,033	29.7
1938	2,589	1,920	10,915	3,176	20,470	25,459	1,614	2,892	23,131	39,774	131,940	28.2
1939	2,669	2,000	8,487	2,271	14,567	16,074	3,114	4,055	24,465	43,582	121,284	29.8
1940	3,256	1,992	9,798	3,719	15,524	25,196	3,090	4,980	29,533	46,717	143,805	32.3
1941	3,205	2,387	13,362	7,365	26,109	28,724	3,391	5,015	31,759	59,699	181,016	35.7
1942 5/	4,300	2,600	24,000	7,000	32,000	36,000	2,200	9,500	41,000	55,120	213,720	38.2
1943 6/											210,000	32.0

Compiled from reports of the National Canners Association, Census of Manufactures, and Department of Agriculture.

1/ Pack year beginning in year indicated. 2/ Includes carrots, hominy, sauerkraut, succotash, mixed vegetables, other greens, pimientos, tomato juice, tomato pulp, tomato catsup, chili sauce, tomato paste, tomato sauce, sweetpotatoes, and Irish potatoes (1942). 3/ Consumption based on packs, beginning and ending stocks, foreign trade, and shipments. 4/ Civilian.

5/ Preliminary. 6/ Indicated.

# BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: PRODUCTION AND FARM PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1909-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43322

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There has been a general upward trend in production of dry edible beans since 1909. Prices have followed an erratic course. The sharp increases in production and price in 1942 and 1943 reflect responses to greatly increased wartime demand as well as to Government price support programs for beans in those years. Dry beans constitute an excellent wartime food, rich in vegetable protein and well suited to storage and transportation.

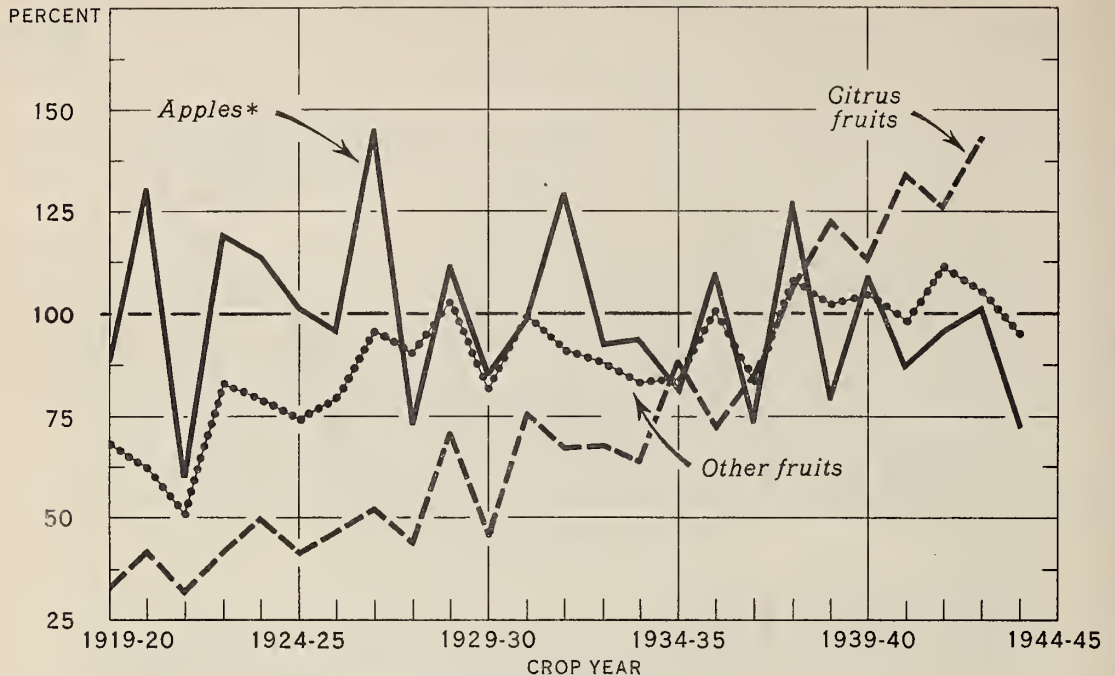
Beans, dry edible: Production and season average farm price, 100-pound bags (cleaned basis), United States, 1909-43

Year	Production	Price per 100 pounds	Year	Production	Price per 100 pounds
	1,000 bags	Dollars		1,000 bags	Dollars
1909	6,430	3.30	1927	9,108	5.77
1910	6,079	3.44	1928	9,900	7.72
1911	6,659	3.57	1929	11,561	6.82
1912	6,736	3.44	1930	13,540	4.03
1913	6,057	3.39	1931	11,970	2.07
1914	7,208	4.00	1932	10,410	1.97
1915	7,251	4.88	1933	12,065	2.77
1916	6,450	9.31	1934	10,656	3.52
1917	9,036	10.05	1935	13,333	2.95
1918	9,281	7.30	1936	10,767	5.37
1919	7,799	7.17	1937	14,940	3.10
1920	5,809	4.23	1938	14,717	2.56
1921	5,772	4.78	1939	14,271	3.25
1922	7,324	5.99	1940	15,732	3.17
1923	8,955	5.51	1941	17,047	4.54
1924	8,410	6.04	1942 <sup>1/</sup>	18,139	5.21
1925	10,755	4.98	1943 <sup>2/</sup>	21,367	6.35
1926	9,669	4.70			

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>2/</sup> Indicated.

## ALL FRUITS: PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1919-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



\* BASED ON TOTAL PRODUCTION 1919-38 AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION 1939-43  
DATA FOR 1943 ARE SEPT. 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26426 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the 25-year period beginning in 1919, production of citrus fruit quadrupled, that of deciduous fruit other than apples doubled, and that of apples remained constant, although production of each fluctuated widely from year to year. Production of all fruit doubled during the period.

## All fruits: Production, by groups, United States, 1919-43

Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Crop year	Citrus fruits	Apples		Other fruits	All fruits	
		Total	Commercial		Using total apple crop	Using commercial apple crop
1919	32.9	88.8		68.0	62.8	
1920	41.8	130.5		62.5	74.4	
1921	31.5	60.4		51.0	47.5	
1922	41.3	119.6		82.9	79.9	
1923	49.7	114.2		79.7	79.7	
1924	41.5	101.3		74.8	71.6	
1925	46.7	96.2		79.4	73.8	
1926	51.9	145.0		96.3	95.7	
1927	43.4	73.1		90.3	71.2	
1928	71.2	112.3		102.8	95.6	
1929	45.3	85.3		81.7	71.5	
1930	75.4	98.9		99.4	91.9	
1931	67.2	129.7		91.6	94.3	
1932	67.7	92.7		88.1	83.1	
1933	63.8	93.9		83.5	80.2	
1934	88.7	81.1	83.3	84.3	84.8	85.5
1935	72.2	110.2	110.3	100.6	94.4	93.6
1936	85.6	73.9	77.0	83.6	81.6	82.7
1937	105.9	127.3	120.3	108.3	112.7	110.3
1938	122.9	79.3	83.0	102.6	102.6	104.8
1939	113.3		109.4	104.9		108.6
1940	134.2		87.5	98.5		107.6
1941	126.1		96.3	111.6		112.8
1942	142.4		101.2	105.5		116.5
1943 2/			72.5	95.8		

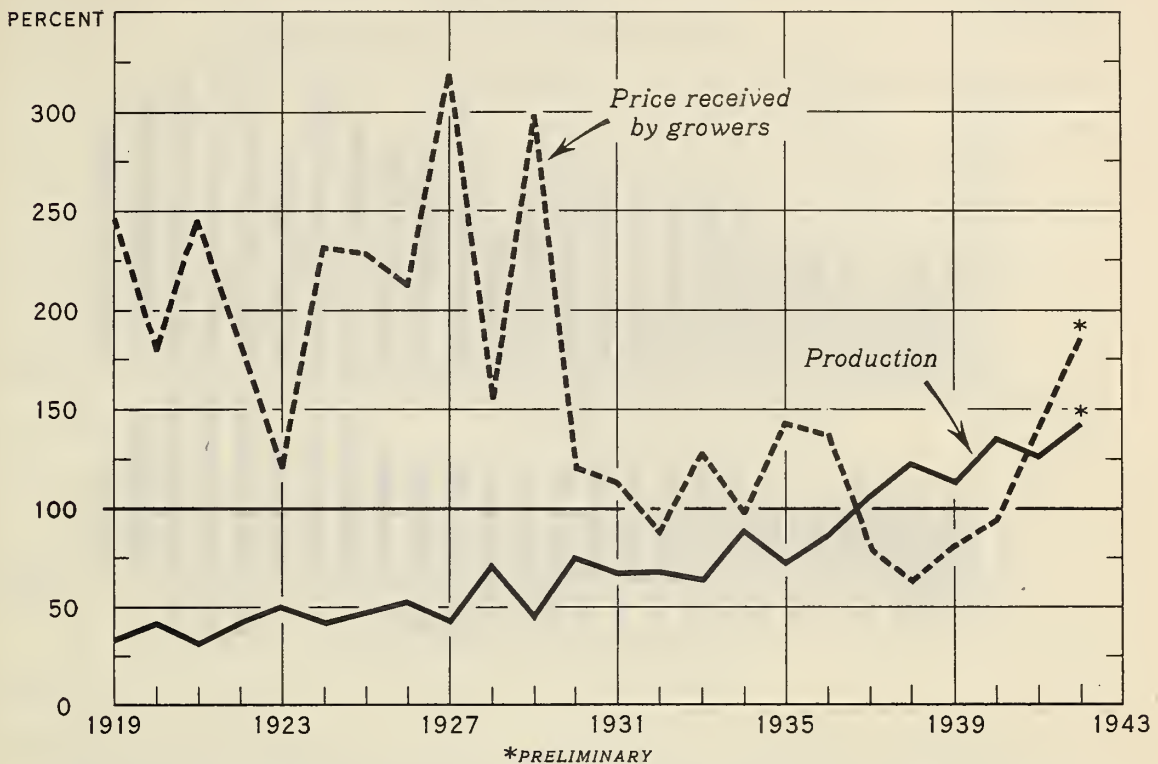
1/ Includes peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, prunes, plums, apricots, figs, olives, strawberries and cranberries.

2/ September 1 indications.



## CITRUS FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-42

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 29496 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The trend in citrus production has been generally upward since 1919, whereas that of prices has been generally downward. Prices in general have varied inversely with production, both from year to year and over the longer period. The decline in prices after 1929 was greatly influenced by low consumer purchasing power, and the rise in prices since 1938 in spite of larger production has been brought about by rising consumer purchasing power.

## Citrus fruits: Production and price, United States, 1919-42

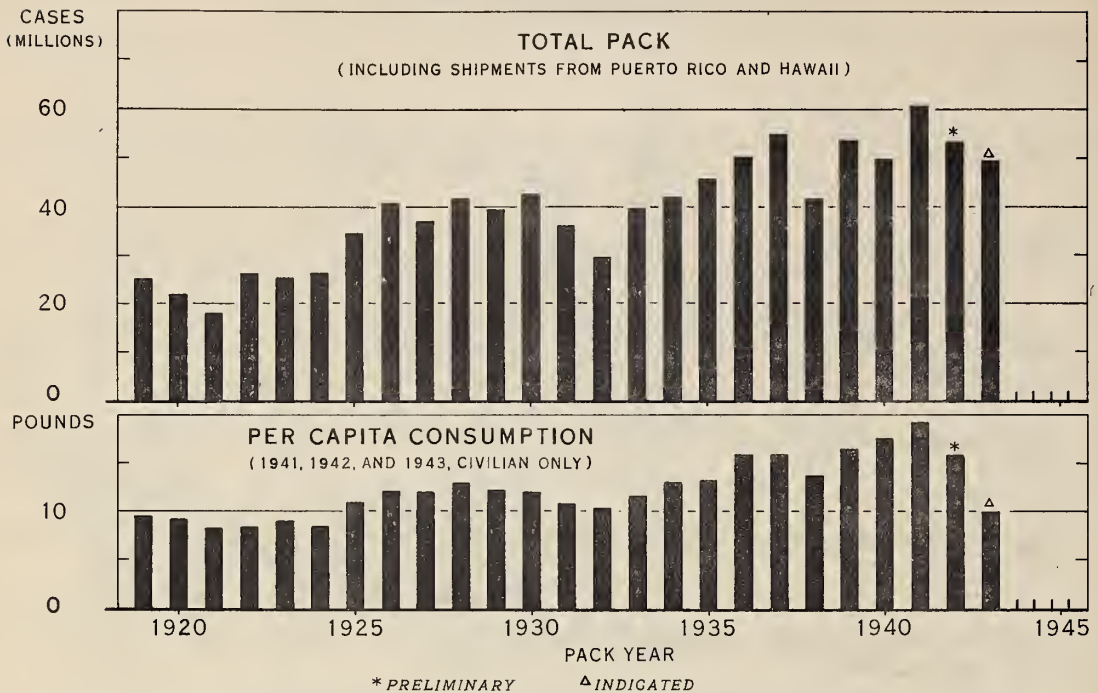
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year of Bloom	Total Production	Price received by growers	Year of Bloom	Total Production	Price received by growers
1919	32.9	246.8	1931	67.2	112.7
1920	41.8	179.2	1932	67.7	87.8
1921	31.5	245.2	1933	63.8	127.8
1922	41.3	182.3	1934	88.7	97.0
1923	49.7	120.0	1935	72.2	142.7
1924	41.5	231.8	1936	85.6	136.4
1925	46.7	228.4	1937	106.9	78.6
1926	51.9	211.9	1938	122.9	62.7
1927	43.4	318.6	1939	113.3	79.5
1928	71.2	155.5	1940	134.2	93.7
1929	45.3	298.0	1941	126.1	140.4
1930	75.4	121.4	1942 <sup>1/</sup>	142.4	185.2

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

# CANNED FRUITS: UNITED STATES PACK AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1919-43

(PACK IN TERMS OF CASES OF 24 NO. 2½ CANS)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34613 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total United States pack of canned fruits has more than doubled since 1919. Throughout the past quarter century peaches and pineapple have comprised about one-half the annual pack. Per capita consumption doubled between 1919 and 1941, but large noncivilian requirements in the last 2 seasons have reduced the per capita consumption of the civilian population to the lowest level in nearly 20 years.

Canned fruits, United States pack and per capita consumption, 1919-43  
(Cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Pack year	Apples and apple sauce	Apricots	Berries	Currants	Grapefruit segments and citrus salad 1/	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes	Fruit cocktail and salad	Total 2/	Per capita consumption 3/
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	Pounds
1919	2,890	4,210	1,730	---	---	210	6,530	2,390	850	---	25,010	9.6
1920	2,250	2,216	1,400	1,290	---	100	6,030	2,660	540	---	21,936	9.3
1921	2,640	1,100	1,530	540	1	170	5,420	1,160	490	---	17,991	8.3
1922	2,480	3,430	1,720	1,240	100	280	8,120	2,340	460	---	26,100	8.4
1923	3,217	1,510	1,650	1,470	230	470	7,090	1,710	450	350	25,107	9.1
1924	2,900	1,970	2,350	1,500	330	290	6,020	2,050	220	550	26,110	8.6
1925	3,070	2,090	1,740	1,300	420	280	10,220	3,820	550	760	34,300	11.0
1926	3,100	3,230	2,390	2,120	700	320	13,760	3,830	720	1,110	40,820	12.2
1927	2,710	2,960	2,080	1,000	660	500	11,240	2,850	700	990	36,750	12.1
1928	3,660	1,990	2,010	1,980	720	600	14,230	4,010	860	1,370	41,520	13.0
1929	4,010	4,020	2,060	1,910	1,200	440	8,290	4,630	1,170	1,710	39,310	12.2
1930	2,930	1,950	1,630	2,060	2,010	440	13,110	4,270	920	1,660	42,520	12.0
1931	2,660	2,010	2,170	1,610	710	290	8,320	3,660	930	1,350	35,940	10.9
1932	3,060	1,800	1,030	1,800	1,510	270	6,300	3,420	590	1,400	29,340	10.3
1933	3,220	2,410	1,190	2,220	1,670	350	10,360	4,620	970	2,290	39,940	11.6
1934	3,770	2,010	1,620	2,020	2,650	440	8,800	5,700	1,280	2,580	41,910	13.1
1935	3,540	3,230	1,350	2,570	1,850	380	11,490	4,460	1,870	3,020	45,890	13.2
1936	4,120	2,930	1,320	1,700	3,120	660	10,970	5,860	1,950	3,690	50,210	15.8
1937	4,700	5,650	1,520	2,580	2,640	510	13,590	4,870	1,940	4,480	54,900	15.8
1938	2,740	1,660	1,180	2,080	3,060	420	10,200	4,690	820	2,930	41,410	13.7
1939	4,870	3,440	1,210	3,480	3,020	600	12,010	4,620	2,310	5,260	55,630	16.4
1940	4,060	2,200	1,210	3,310	2,420	780	11,300	5,520	1,330	4,960	49,847	17.5
1941	7,210	4,260	1,700	2,570	4,240	1,200	14,470	6,560	2,340	5,740	60,675	5/ 19.2
1942 6/	7,480	3,250	1,300	3,520	4/ 600	700	15,970	6,940	1,360	6,200	53,400	5/ 15.8
1943 7/											49,500	5/ 10.0

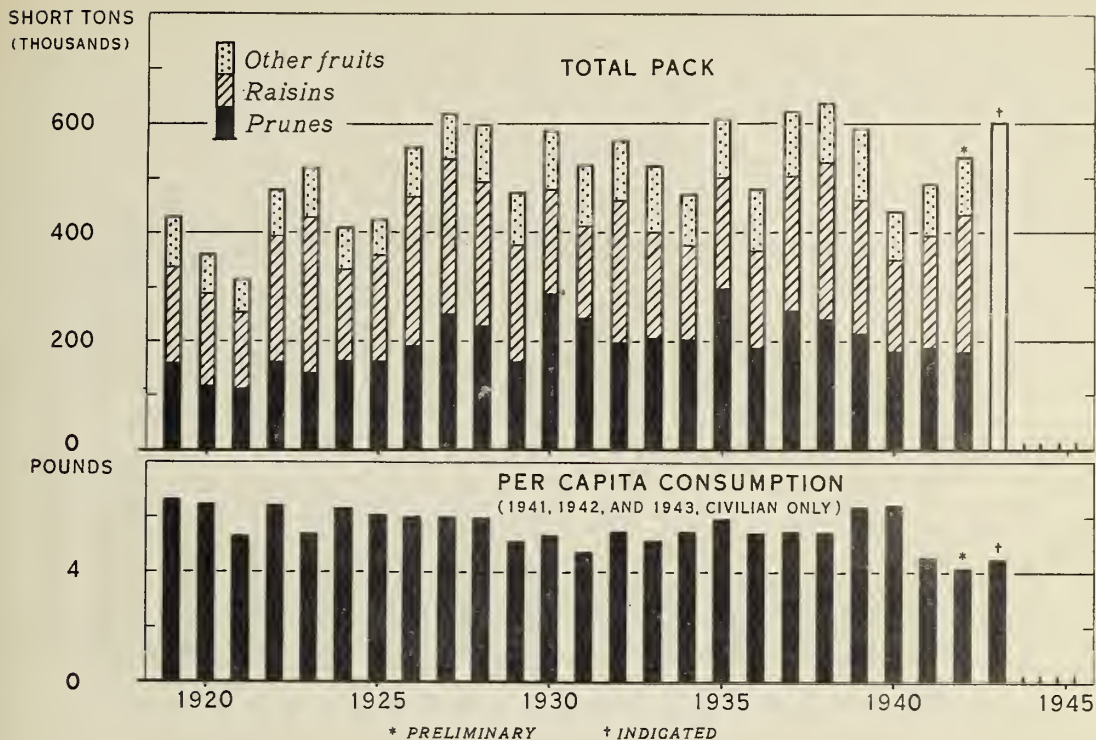
Compiled from reports of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, National Canners Association, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Including shipments from Puerto Rico. 2/ Including shipments of tropical fruits from Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

3/ Includes minor fruits not elsewhere included in this table, and takes into consideration carry-over, foreign trade, and shipments. 4/ United States pack only. 5/ Civilian consumption. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Indicated.



# DRIED FRUITS: UNITED STATES PACK AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1919-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34624 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prunes and raisins comprised the principal dried fruits during the past 25 years. Largely because of variations in the annual packs of these two fruits, the total United States pack of dried fruits has varied from year to year. There has been a slight downward trend in per capita consumption during the 25-year period. Although the total pack has increased since 1940, civilian per capita consumption has declined since that year because of large noncivilian requirements.

Dried fruits: United States pack and per capita consumption, 1919-43

Year	Apples	Apricots	Dates (Calif.)	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Raisins	Other dried grapes	Total	Per capita consumption
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pounds
1919	29,500	15,500	56	12,000	34,900	4,000	158,800	175,500	---	430,756	6.7
1920	20,500	10,000	60	12,300	26,900	2,700	117,400	168,500	---	368,360	6.6
1921	13,800	12,000	61	9,600	21,000	1,200	113,700	140,500	---	311,861	5.3
1922	25,000	15,500	105	11,000	28,000	5,000	161,000	232,000	---	477,605	6.4
1923	19,600	30,000	145	9,500	26,000	2,000	141,500	288,500	---	517,245	5.4
1924	24,000	16,000	220	8,500	24,500	3,100	164,000	167,000	---	407,320	6.3
1925	21,000	18,000	320	9,600	16,200	3,500	161,500	194,000	---	424,120	6.2
1926	24,800	18,800	520	11,400	28,200	4,300	192,500	270,000	2,000	552,620	6.0
1927	17,600	25,000	710	12,000	17,300	3,500	248,800	285,000	6,500	616,410	6.1
1928	34,100	22,100	820	11,500	28,200	5,600	228,900	261,000	7,000	599,220	5.9
1929	25,300	22,100	870	17,000	15,500	4,200	160,100	215,000	9,500	469,570	5.2
1930	26,300	23,800	1,560	21,000	26,100	4,500	285,200	192,000	3,500	583,960	5.3
1931	22,500	37,600	1,216	17,000	21,600	4,400	242,400	169,000	6,600	522,215	4.7
1932	23,550	35,300	2,160	19,000	22,200	5,500	194,500	262,000	3,600	567,710	5.4
1933	25,800	37,500	2,450	21,500	23,400	7,000	205,500	195,000	3,250	621,400	5.2
1934	19,500	16,800	3,180	22,900	25,800	4,900	201,200	171,000	2,800	468,060	5.4
1935	25,800	25,800	3,250	24,000	19,500	6,100	297,400	203,000	1,000	606,850	5.8
1936	20,700	32,200	3,970	20,000	26,400	8,100	184,300	182,000	1,400	479,070	5.4
1937	25,600	34,300	3,630	28,700	23,000	3,500	255,700	247,000	1,600	622,830	6.5
1938	20,000	21,400	3,530	31,500	22,200	6,500	238,300	280,000	2,200	635,630	5.4
1939	25,400	41,000	2,600	26,000	24,900	8,100	213,700	245,000	2,150	588,850	6.3
1940	12,600	10,600	6,200	32,000	24,400	3,100	177,700	171,000	1,150	438,150	6.4
1941	17,000	19,700	5,790	33,500	14,800	3,600	184,800	209,000	1,000	489,290	6/ 4.6
1942	21,000	20,800	7,350	28,200	23,200	2,600	177,200	254,000	2,250	536,600	6/ 4.2
1943										600,000	6/ 4.4

Compiled from reports of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Production is on the basis of natural condition weight and per capita consumption on the basis of processed weight.

1/ Year beginning September for prunes and raisins; year beginning July for all other dried fruits.

2/ Including clingstone pack since 1931.

3/ Includes Zante "currants."

4/ Consumption based on pack, stocks, foreign trade, and shipments.

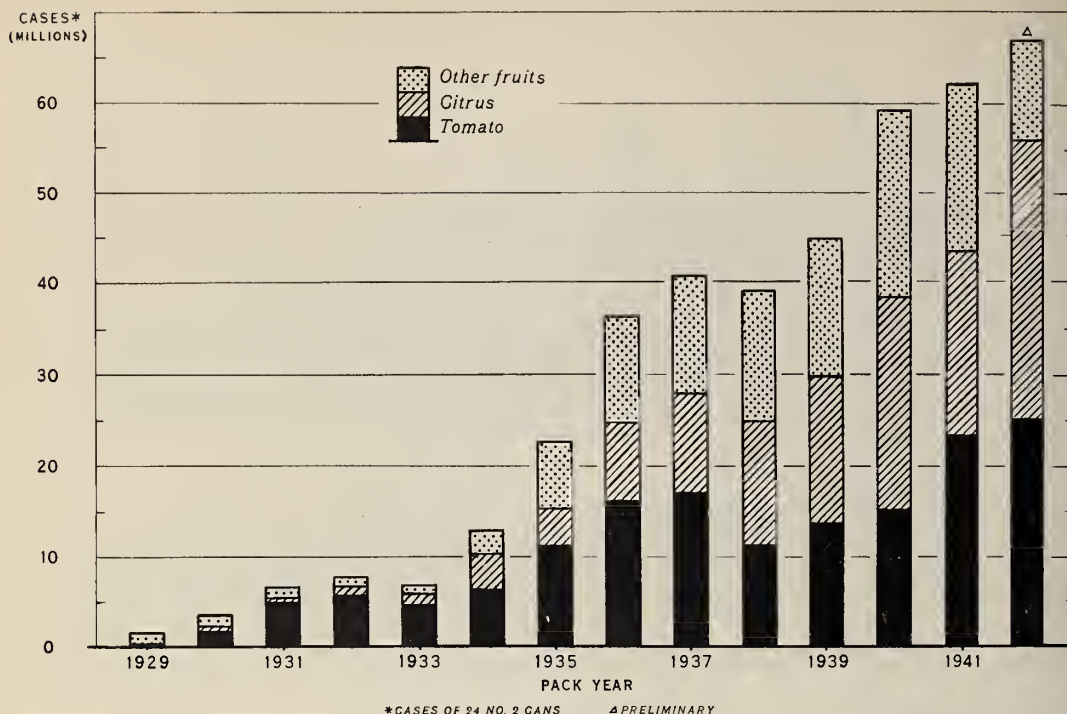
5/ Civilian consumption only.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Indicated.



# FRUIT AND TOMATO JUICES: UNITED STATES PACK AND RECEIPTS FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, 1929-42



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34627

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The canned packs of fruit and tomato juices have shown a manifold increase since 1929. In that year grape juice accounted for more than 80 percent of the total fruit juice pack but since then citrus juices have increased greatly in output and many other canned juices have become of commercial importance. Shipments of pineapple juice (which may not be shown separately for security reasons) were insignificant prior to 1934 but by 1940 accounted for more than a third of the total fruit juice supply.

## Fruit and tomato juices: United States canned pack and receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 1929-42

(Cases of 24 No. 2 cans except as otherwise noted)

Year	1/ Citrus juices	2/ Other fruit juices	Total fruit juices	Tomato juice	Total fruit and tomato juices
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
1929	230	1,106	1,336	231	1,567
1930	566	1,200	1,766	1,674	3,440
1931	378	1,295	1,673	4,720	6,393
1932	891	1,128	2,019	5,559	7,578
1933	1,055	962	2,017	4,528	6,545
1934	3,855	2,852	6,707	6,193	12,900
1935	4,004	7,510	11,514	11,256	22,770
1936	8,820	11,461	20,281	16,002	36,283
1937	10,822	12,919	23,741	16,979	40,720
1938	13,719	14,221	27,940	11,235	39,175
1939	16,140	15,018	31,158	13,659	44,817
1940	23,138	20,774	43,912	15,086	58,998
1941	20,163	18,336	38,499	23,391	61,890
1942 3/	30,485	11,223	41,708	25,200	66,908

Compiled from reports of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, National Canners Association, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Pack year beginning in year indicated; receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico beginning July 1 of year indicated.

2/ Orange juice (1929-36), lemon juice (1934-39), apple juice, prune juice, fruit nectars and other minor juices in actual cases.

3/ Preliminary.



